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## Whitlam Ousted; Governor Orders Vote in Australia

By Fox Butterfield

CANBERRA, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Australia was thrown into a bitter election campaign today after the governor-general unexpectedly dismissed Prime Minister Gough Whitlam and dissolved both houses of Parliament.

Mr. Whitlam immediately charged that the governor-general, Sir John Kerr, had acted "unconstitutionally" and hinted that if his Labor party was returned to power he might try to abolish both the office of governor-general and the Senate. "It was the Senate, controlled by the opposition Liberal Country party coalition, that precipitated Australia's current crisis by refusing to pass the budget. The governor-general dismissed Mr. Whitlam, 59, after the Prime Minister vowed to continue running the government without the budget, an action Sir John declared was improper."

Under the governor-general's directive today, Malcolm Fraser, the head of the Liberal party, was sworn in as a caretaker prime minister, although his party is a minority in the House of Representatives, where governments are traditionally determined in Australia.

Landowner's Son  
Mr. Fraser, 44, the son of a wealthy landowner, was educated at Oxford. He has been in Parliament since 1953.

His first action was to have his supporters in the Senate pass the long-delayed budget, which would have expired at the end of the month, leaving the country's civil servants and armed forces without pay.

No date has been set for the House and Senate elections, but they are expected before Christmas.

There are several major impediments in the campaign. One is how the voters will react to the sacking of Mr. Whitlam. It was the first time in Australia's 75-year history as a federation that the governor-general, usually a figurehead representative of the crown, had used his inherent powers to remove a prime minister.

A Fair Go  
Australians have a long tradition of sympathy for the underdog and the concept of giving a man a "fair go" is practically a national slogan, so Sir John's action could rebound to Mr. Whitlam's advantage.

On the other hand, the Labor party has been badly hurt by a series of financial scandals, a 15-per-cent inflation rate and the worst unemployment situation since the Depression of the 1930s. The scandals arose from a charge that an illegal attempt to privately raise \$5 billion in loans from a Pakistani commodities broker with which to buy back the country's mines from foreign companies.

Most political commentators here feel that Mr. Whitlam will be defeated if the Liberals can make his record of mismanagement the key issue.

But, adding to the sense of crisis, Mr. Whitlam warned that if he lost the election, "many people will lose their confidence in the parliamentary system" and there might be a danger of prolonged strikes by his union supporters.

In an angry speech from the steps of Parliament House this afternoon, Mr. Whitlam mocked the phrase "God save the Queen" in the governor-general's proclamation dissolving the House. "He may well say 'A' Mr. Whitlam," he shouted, "because nothing will save the governor-general now."

Such political outbursts are uncommon in Australia, where the populace is usually criticized for political indifference.

Many persons focused the personalities of the two main antagonists, the head of the state-run phosphate industry, Kevin Aherne. Phosphate constitutes the Sahara's principal economic resource, and Morocco has indicated that it is prepared to share in exploitation of the resources with Spain in exchange for a recognition of Morocco's sovereignty. The phosphate mines are now run by a state-owned Spanish company.

But Spain is seen as having limited room for maneuver, no matter how much it wishes to be rid of the problem. It has made commitments to the Saharan population, the latest being assurances given personally by Prince Juan Carlos, the acting chief of state, when he made a flying visit to El Aïm a week ago Sunday.

The Spanish government also has to contend with its own public opinion, which has been told in recent days that Spain has assumed a firm attitude under the leadership of Juan Carlos. A bill in the normally conservative Cortes authorizing the government to take the necessary measures to decolonize the Sahara is running into trouble.



Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog speaking Monday night.

### Rival Groups Form Council

## MPLA in Luanda Proclaims Angolan 'People's Republic'

By David Ottaway

LUANDA, Angola, Nov. 11 (WP).—The leftist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) proclaimed a "people's republic" in the Angolan capital minutes after this Portuguese colony became independent at midnight yesterday and then established its own government by a number of Eastern bloc and Socialist African countries.

At the same time, two rival nationalist groups contending for control of the country, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (NFLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), held separate independence celebrations and announced the formation of a joint 24-member "national revolutionary council" and a government based in the southern town of Nova Lisboa.

Other reports reaching here said that the MPLA had also proclaimed a "people's democratic republic" at Ambriz, in the north, in what was thought to be a coordinated move cementing its alliance with UNITA.

In a sober ceremony here in the capital at midnight yesterday, the MPLA leader, Agostinho Neto, who was installed today as President of its people's republic, called upon Angolans to resist what he called an "invasion of the country by an international fascist brigade" and "reactionary Portuguese."

The speech was made as the capital's water supply at Quilongo, 13 miles to the north, was knocked out in an NFLA mortar attack and amid reports that two more coastal towns, Nova Foz de Iguaçu and Nova Redonda, had fallen to a mercenary-supported column of NFLA and UNITA troops.

Later, reliable sources here denied that either of the towns, which the MPLA has held for months, had been captured. But it seems clear that they are the next objectives of the fast-moving column which reportedly intends pushing northward until it reaches the capital.

Invasion Beaten Back  
In the far north, the separatist Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave is also seeking to wrest control of that oil-rich territory away from the MPLA. But reports available here today said that while shooting continued at several points along the Zaire border, the MPLA has, so far, successfully beaten back several invasion attempts from Zaire.

Independence celebrations in the capital were limited to a short midnight flag-raising ceremony and a speech by President Neto, carried out as heavily armed militiamen and soldiers belonging to his group lit up the sky with a wild firing of tracer and AK-47 bullets.

So plentiful was the shooting over a two-hour period that a Portuguese airman carrying a dozen delegations to the independence celebrations was scared away from landing. An International Red Cross plane, too, was forced to land in the capital.

Former South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu is easily able to afford his travels between his homes in Taipei, London and the south of France. A former Vietnamese vice-

premier, Nguyen Lou Vien, a physician, struggles at the University of Oklahoma at Norman to be licensed to practice in the United States, while a former premier, Tran Tien Kiem, now a resident of Taipei, tries to decide which Western country to settle in to better manage his business enterprises. He would prefer the United States, his friends say, but only if he could move in quietly.

Some of the wealthier exiled generals—a total of 116 were evacuated from Saigon—are similarly concerned about adverse publicity and are trying to maintain a low profile.

They were shocked by the case of Gen. Dang Van Quang, a former corps commander in Vietnam who was fired for corruption in the late 1960s and then returned to power as one of President Thieu's closest aides and reputedly his man. Gen. Quang was denied residence in the United States and is currently fighting a Canadian deportation order.

Some generals linked with Gen. Quang in the past are trying to discreetly settle in, but the wealth shows. Gen. Cao Van Vien, formerly chief of the general staff headquarters in Saigon, whose wife was notorious in Saigon for her business dealings, purchased an \$80,000 home in Virginia for a quiet retirement. But his son, Cao Anh Dung, brought them to public attention by soliciting gold from Vietnamese refugees, offering a higher price than an international monetary concern.

A former political adviser to President Thieu, Hoang Duc Nha, has invested about \$100,000 in a home and store specializing in Oriental goods in Arlington, Va. Mr. Thieu had to flee Mr. Nha, his nephew, because of Mr. Nha's unpopularity in Saigon. Vietnamese living in the Washington area say they are boycotting his store.

Not living a life of luxury is Gen. Phan Van Dong, a former commander of the Saigon military district and a minister for veterans affairs. In Vietnam, he had two military aides, three maids for his wife and five children, a cook and three guards. Now he drives his children to school himself and his wife does the housework. He lives "on a little money I put away."

A former corps commander, Gen. Nguyen Van Kinh, has a rent-free apartment provided by a church group in New York and an international monetary concern.

## UN Assembly Approves Zionism 'Racist' Label

Vote Is 72 to 35

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 11 (NYT).—The General Assembly approved last night an Arab-inspired resolution that labels Zionism "a form of racism and racial discrimination." The vote was 72 to 35 with 32 abstentions.

U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan told the 149-nation Assembly afterward, "A great evil has been loosed upon the world. The abomination of anti-Semitism has been given the appearance of international sanction."

Delegates from Arab and Communist countries, joined by a majority of the so-called Third World nations, supported the nonbinding resolution and greeted its passage with prolonged applause.

Among those voting against were the United States, Israel, the nine members of the European Economic Community, Australia and Canada.

Supporters of the resolution said it was anti-Zionist but not anti-Semitic. They argued that Zionism—the movement for a Jewish national homeland in Palestine—is exclusive and thus racist.

The resolution was the product of militant Arab strategy after earlier efforts to win support for Israel's ouster had failed. Moderate Arab countries and other Third World nations that had opposed demands for the expulsion of Jews went along with the anti-Zionist campaign.

Israel's chief delegate, Chaim Herzog, said in an address that it was fitting that the vote should be held on Nov. 10, 1948, when Hitler's Nazi Storm Troopers launched a coordinated attack on the Jewish community in Germany, burned the synagogues in all its cities, destroyed Jewish holy books and attacked Jewish homes, he said.

The Israeli delegate said the debate on Zionism was born of a deep pervading feeling of anti-Semitism. He charged that the UN was on its way to becoming "the world center of anti-Semitism."

Mr. Herzog recalled that the resolution originated in the Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee as an amendment to a text condemning racism and colonialism.

"A group of countries," he said, "drunk with the feeling of power inherent in the automatic majority and without regard to the importance of achieving a consensus on this issue, reintroduced the committee in a contemptuous maneuver."

"I stand here not as a supplicant," Mr. Herzog concluded. "Vote as your moral conscience dictates to you. For the issue is not Israel or Zionism. The issue is the continued existence of this organization, which has been dragged to its lowest point of discredit by a coalition of despots and racists."

Mr. Moynihan, in an angry speech, said the Assembly practiced symbolic amenity, and more to the murderers of the six million European Jews during World War II.

He added that the United States "does not, acknowledge, will not abide by, will never acquiesce in this infamous act."

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was "an inappropriate move, directed against those who were not so long ago victims of the most odious form of racism." Before the vote was taken, he asked the delegates "to step back from an action that may be dangerous for the future of our organization."

West German Ambassador Rüdiger von Weizsäcker called the resolution "a challenge to reason, a refutation of the humane ideals of the founding of this organization."

Speaking for Chile, Mario Arneodo said, "The draft pretends to denounce a form of racism. But paradoxically, it can backfire and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### Roll Call in Assembly Vote

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 11 (AP).—The roll call on the anti-Zionism resolution:

FOR—72: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, East Germany, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger,

Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome-Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Soviet Union, United Arab Emirates, Tanzania, North Yemen, South Yemen, Yugoslavia.

AGAINST—35: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, West Germany, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Luxem-

bourg, Malawi, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Swaziland, Sweden, Britain, United States, Uruguay.

ABSTAIN—32: Argentina, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius, Nepal, Papua-New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

ABSENT—3: Romania, South Africa, Spain.

### Senate Urges Policy Review

## Ford, Congress Assail UN Vote

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (NYT).—President Ford today condemned the UN's adoption of a resolution equating Zionism with racism and the Senate called for a review of U.S. participation in the General Assembly.

The President was quoted as denouncing the Assembly's vote as a "wholly unjustified action."

There was much criticism elsewhere in Congress.

By a voice vote without dissent, the Senate passed a nonbinding resolution of condemnation after several members rose to denounce last night's action by the Assembly.

The bipartisan Senate resolution, introduced by Republican Sen. Frank Lautenberg of New Jersey, was passed by a vote of 92-0.

It calls on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House International Relations Committee to begin immediate hearings "to reassess the United States' further participation in the United Nations General Assembly."

A State Department spokesman said "We will be reviewing carefully a response." The spokesman did not rule out reduced financial support as an option.

But he said the United States will not retaliate financially against UN members who supported the resolution because said to such members is in the U.S. national interest.

In the House, meanwhile, a resolution introduced by Republican Sen. Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill., and Democratic leaders alike, calling for reassessment of U.S. participation in the Assembly, was approved.

Mr. Ford expressed his criticism during a 40-minute meeting with the House parliamentarian delegation, deputy press secretary William Greener said.

The President repeated to the

Israeli statement he issued last week deploring the then pending UN resolution. Then, Mr. Greener said, he criticized its "deplorable nature."

However, Mr. Ford "will not consider withdrawal" from the UN, Mr. Greener said.

In the Senate, members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee led in condemning the vote. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said Congress should "examine means by which we can respond to the vote... in light of the foreign-aid bills coming up."

Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., called the vote "an irresponsible action and a victory for no one."

Sen. Case said it "can only set back efforts for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East" and added that countries voting for it "responded to the threat of oil blackmail."

Udall's View  
Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., said, "I can only deplore this unfortunate and unwise action by the General Assembly. The consequences of the vote may well be a full reappraisal of the United States' participation and its role in funding the UN."

In Jerusalem, Premier Yitzhak Rabin dismissed yesterday's three resolutions by the Assembly as politically meaningless and condemning the Arabs and their supporters as bent on isolating the Jewish state.

"We condemn, reject and will not cooperate with biased, unjust resolutions that the General Assembly has passed," he said in a radio interview following an address to the Knesset (parliament), which held a special debate on the issue.

"The PLO will never be a partner in negotiations with Israel," Mr. Rabin repeated.

Former Premier Golda Meir said the resolutions will give anti-Semites an opportunity to practice anti-Semitism.

"Beck of Hitlerism"  
President Ephraim Katzir said the resolutions "reek of Hitlerism. I am disturbed that of all people we, who always have been persecuted by racism, are now being condemned as racists."

In Tel Aviv, U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Tison said the resolutions would not affect U.S. relations with Israel, and he called the Assembly's action "a regrettable one."

Speaking to a conference of U.S. supporters of the Histadrut, Israel's all-inclusive labor federation, Mr. Tison said, "It's a fact of political life today that the UN from time to time... will take actions and adopt resolutions which do not really make much sense."

In The Hague, Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said the vote meant the UN had gone (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

### Franco Sits Up For One Hour

MADRID, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 82, sat up for the first time in 10 days today to relieve symptoms of pneumonia. Aides said the hour-long session was a sign of recovery.

The symptoms—congestion and liquid in the lungs—and heavy sweats were listed in the evening medical bulletin on the 26th day of Gen. Franco's battle for survival. His condition remained "very grave."

A spokesman for his 30-man medical team, citing Gen. Franco's "enormous will to live," said earlier there were "concrete hopes" that he would recover and, after a four to five-month recuperation, live a life normal for a man his age.



Anti-U.S. Sentiment Is Factor

Lobbying, Oil, Islam Cohesion Led to Vote by UN Assembly

By Paul Hoffmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 11 (UPI).—Efficient Arab lobbying, the cohesion of the six-year-old Islamic Conference, voting discipline in other blocs of countries, the power of the oil cartel and anti-U.S. sentiment have emerged as factors in the UN campaign against Zionism.

The drive was spearheaded last month by the Palestine Liberation Organization, a group of radical Arab governments and Cuba. Its formal expression was the draft resolution, approved last night, that condemns Zionism as "a form of racism and racial discrimination."

Delegates of the Third World, representing more than two-thirds of the UN membership of 143, in their vast majority supported the divisive text. The vote to approve was 72-35, with 32 countries abstaining.

More than 20 Third-World delegates from Africa and Asia—none of them Arab—and from Latin America were questioned during the last few days about their views on Zionism and the UN.

Most of them refused to be identified or quoted. Each of the Third World diplomats professed to condemn anti-Semitism, and

some of them declared to be aware of Jewish fears that the anti-Zionism campaign may set off measures against Jews in the Soviet Union and some other nations.

Attitudes toward the Zionism issue, as brought out in the interviews, diverged widely.

Some delegates said, or gave to understand, privately that their position in the Zionism debate and vote had been dictated by their governments and did not reflect their personal views. Several diplomats said Arab ambassadors and other agents here and in capitals around the world had insistently requested an affirmative vote on the text denouncing Zionism.

Such Arab pressures were successful in many cases, according to these diplomats because they were coupled with promises of preferential treatment by Arab oil producers, who all but control the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Loyalty Cited

"We had to vote the way we did because of loyalty to our group," was an explanation repeatedly offered by delegates who had supported the anti-Zionism text. One of the groupings that had decided to back the Arab promoters of the anti-Zionism drive was the Islamic Conference, which includes important Moslem nations in Asia.

A Latin American delegate who did not want to be identified remarked: "Arab countries have been working very hard and very successfully to sell us Latinos a big cargo of anti-Zionism grudge under a flag of communism. Zionism. The Latin American countries that approved the anti-Zionism text or abstained from voting did so, of course, also to butter up the Arabs, whose oil and investment capital they want; but to a good measure they acted just out of resentment against the Yanks."

A West African diplomat who requested anonymity said, "We scarcely know any Jews or Zionists. Many of us know the Israelis, and we know the Arabs. In years past did a lot for countries like Zaire. Of course, Israel provided technical assistance to black Africa because she wanted to foster goodwill and develop an African counterweight to the hostile Arab bloc. But the Arab states of North Africa won out and wield now a lot of influence in our grouping, with the backing of the other Arabs."

Libya Asks FAO To Expel Israel Along With U.S.

ROME, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Libya attacked the United States and Israel today for feeding the world's hungry people with "bullets and bombs" and demanded their expulsion from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

Libyan Minister of Agriculture Mohamed Ali Tabu made the demand in a speech to the 16th Biennial Governing Conference of the 135-nation organization, largest of the UN specialized agencies.

"There was no immediate reaction to the Libyan threat from either the United States or Israel. A founding member of FAO, the United States paid 25 per cent of the organization's current budget for its worldwide attack on hunger and malnutrition. It is the largest single contributor to FAO and of food aid in general."

Mr. Tabu launched his attack shortly after retiring FAO Director-General Addeke Boerma of the Netherlands appealed, in a farewell speech, to the Soviet Union to join FAO. "Universality of membership is essential to the endeavors in these critical times," Mr. Boerma said.



Reading from prayer books and praying outside United Nations building, demonstrators protest approval of the anti-Zionism resolution by General Assembly yesterday.

UN Condemns Zionism as 'Racist'

(Continued from Page 1) prompt racial hatred against the Jews. It can result in the failure of the difficult negotiations aimed at obtaining peace in the Middle East."

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, in an unaccustomed comment on a General Assembly

said, "It reflects a deep and bitter division among the membership at a time when the need for understanding on a wide range of critically important questions is more than ever necessary."

The resolution had been recommended by the Assembly committee

on Oct. 17 by a vote of 70 to 29 with 27 abstentions. There had been no question that it would pass after the Assembly adopted, hours earlier, two resolutions backing the Palestine Liberation Organization.

By a vote of 83 to 18 with 27 abstentions, it first approved the creation of a 20-nation committee to draft a program for giving the Palestinians the right to self-determination as a nation and a return to property from which they were uprooted in four Middle East wars.

Then the Assembly, by a 101-9 vote with 25 abstentions, passed a measure calling for guarantees of the "inalienable rights" of the Palestinians and for "the invitation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people," to participate in all UN activities related to the Middle East.

Algeria Probes Farm Failure After Years of Covering-Up

ALGIERS, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Algeria has undertaken a critical self-appraisal of its agriculture to find out what it is doing wrong.

For many years, Algeria's failure to feed itself—imports of foodstuffs this year are expected to cost \$1.5 billion—has been glossed over in the press by tributes to a sweeping land-reform program.

But suddenly no holds are barred, and the once-sensitive subject of the flimsy agriculture has been thrown open to intense and self-critical public debate.

The occasion for the debate is the granting of financial autonomy to the large estates taken over by farm laborers after the French owners left at the end of the war for independence in 1963.

"Self-management" of these estates, which are the most fertile in the country, was one of the first policies of the new Algeria.

For ideological reasons and perhaps because of memories of the parting remarks of French landowners—"the farms will soon be good for nothing but grazing goats"—little was published about declining production and bureaucratic bottlenecks that gradually turned the profits of many farms into losses.

But now the readers of the semi-official daily El Moudjahid can read the words of the president of a self-managed estate outside Algiers explaining his problems in detail.

"Once, in 1963, the estate showed a profit. Every worker got 25,000 old francs. Since nothing," the farmer said.

President Houari Boumedienne has been touring the country to hear the complaints himself and to make it clear that the excuses of the past will not do for the future.

At a loss-making self-managed farm in the hills south of Algiers, he reminded workers that from now on the state would not make up losses of the self-managed farms, and all financial and material aid would be in the form of loans to be repaid in produce.

Profit and Loss

The workers had the right to share the profits of their work and would suffer the losses, he said.

The President has also warned local authorities that from now on, if any self-managed farm shows a loss or is badly managed, sanctions will be taken against the local authorities as well as against the people running the farm.

The farms are now free to sell their produce to anyone, even directly to the consumer, and are no longer obliged to sell to the state.

MPLA in Luanda Proclaims Angolan 'People's Republic'

(Continued from Page 1) tional Red Cross plane landed with two bullets in it.

The midnight ceremony was attended by fewer than 50 delegates from foreign countries, the highest-ranking of them being Mozambique's Vice-President Marcelino dos Santos.

Mr. Neto told a crowd of 10,000 to 20,000 supporters that they should prepare for a "revolutionary struggle" against the forces of "international imperialism" invading the country.

In a militant speech, he also outlined the basic principles of the new People's Republic of Angola including that of the party's supremacy over the state, self-management by workers of industrial enterprises, priority to agricultural development and nonalignment in foreign policy.

He also said that his government was ready to establish diplomatic relations with any country wishing to recognize it, South Africa and Rhodesia presumably excluded.

At a second ceremony at city hall this morning, the MPLA established its government and it was recognized by representatives of the four other former Portuguese African countries—Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Sao Tome-Principe—Congo, East Germany, North and South Vietnam, Cuba, Brazil, Senegal and Mali.

The MPLA expects to obtain diplomatic recognition from all Eastern bloc countries, Yugoslavia and 12 to 15 Arab and black African states.

Altogether, it may shortly have the recognition of about 35 countries putting it far ahead of its rivals which have the certain support in Africa of only Zaire, Tunisia and possibly Zambia.

U.S. Withholds Recognition

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—The United States is withholding recognition of government in Angola, deputy White

House said today.

East German Planting

BERLIN, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—East Germany has basically completed winter grain planting, covering 100,000 hectares more than last year, the ADN agency reported.

Soviet Ties With Uganda Are 'Temporarily Suspended'

(Continued from Page 1) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

As expected, the Soviet Union tonight recognized MPLA leader Agostinho Neto as President of Angola and afforded full diplomatic recognition to his regime.

The break in relations between Moscow and Kampala represents a sharp downturn for Soviet fortunes in East Africa, which to a large extent had come to depend on ties with the Ugandan leader.

At the moment, the Soviet Union has more than 500 persons in Uganda working as military and economic advisers, plus a number of doctors. The Russians have supplied MIG-21 fighters, short-range missiles and tanks to Marshal Amin.

Amin Backs Down

NAIROBI, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Marshal Amin backed down from his threat to break diplomatic relations with Russia today and instead called for a new Soviet ambassador to Uganda.

In a statement broadcast by Radio Uganda, Marshal Amin said that departing Soviet Ambassador Zakharov may have been drunk on vodka when the dispute between the two countries arose and this was why the Ugandan leader was taking "a less serious view" of the situation than before.

Marshal Amin's announcement was made two hours after a deadline he had set to sever all relations with the Soviet Union and several hours after the Russians announced their own "temporary suspension" of contacts between the two countries.

Diplomatic observers said that the Ugandan announcement was an obvious attempt to try to patch up relations between the two countries at the last minute.

12 Flee Rome Jail

ROME, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Twelve prisoners escaped from Rome's ancient Regina Coeli (Queen of Heaven) jail last night. It was only the fourth escape from the 400-year-old jail in the past 20 years. The last one was seven days ago.

Carvalho Boycotts Meetings Of Lisbon Military Council

LISBON, Nov. 11.—Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, chief of the Copcon military security forces, has begun boycotting meetings of Portugal's Revolutionary Council.

Composed of senior military officers, the council is the nation's highest political organ.

The general visited the Baixas Arsenal in Lisbon and a unit at Odivelas in the north of the capital yesterday instead of attending a meeting of the council.

He told Radio Clube last night that the council did not deal with the country's real problems, and accused the other 15 members of spending their time attacking each other.

"I am not going to waste any time with meetings like that," he said.

The general has recently swung in his political allegiance toward radical leftists, who have been challenging the government and the Revolutionary Council, both now dominated by moderates.

Backs MPLA

Gen. Carvalho supported Portuguese recognition of the leftist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) as the new nation's only legitimate government and today sent a telegram of support to the MPLA in opposition to the government's decision to refrain from backing any of Angola's three warring factions.

Reliable sources said that an attempt would be made in the council to oust Gen. Carvalho. An attack on him in the council was understood to be led by moderate officers supported by Adm. Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo, the Premier.

Reflecting the split in the armed forces as a whole, the council was divided along lines of ideology and personal rivalries. Those who did not know whether the moderates had the strength to remove Gen. Carvalho.

Meantime, the destruction of a radio transmitter in Lisbon by paratroopers last Friday—on the council's orders—drew criticism from the Roman Catholic Church, following condemnation by leftists.

The transmitter at Radio Resistencia was destroyed by plastic explosives for broadcasting what the council was understood to be a call for disorder. Legally the property of the church, the station was seized by leftists earlier this year and put into the service of "the working masses."

'Surprised' by Destruction

Speaking after a four-day silence, the church hierarchy said it was "completely surprised" by the station's destruction and had not succeeded in obtaining an explanation for it. The church said it "protested the grave and unhappy outcome of the case."

The government, meanwhile, has approved guidelines of an emergency plan to aid Portugal's economy and restore business

confidence by austerity and new investment.

Details of the plan were made public today by Finance Minister Francisco Salgado Zenha, who warned that the economic situation is extremely dangerous and that "bankruptcy is possible."

This new proposals would slash public and private spending and freeze incomes to conform to economic realities. They also would impose discipline on nationalized and worker-controlled industries and encourage the private sector.

Kissinger's Prodding on SALT Ignored by Press in Russia

By Robert Toth

MOSCOW, Nov. 11.—The Soviet press today ignored Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's critical remarks that the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks have been stagnating. It chose instead to give wide play to comments made a day earlier by President Ford.

Mr. Ford was quoted as saying that the SALT negotiations were very complex but slow headway was being made and that the talks should continue because they are in the interest of both nations.

The effect was to suggest that the Kremlin, after putting SALT on the back burner for six weeks, is again interested in progress and, may, spurred by Defense Secretary James Schlesinger's dismissal, be prepared to make "substantive responses" to the U.S. proposals.

Soviet sources said party leader Leonid Brezhnev still wants to visit the United States in mid-January, a month before the 25th Communist party congress here, for his three-postponed summit with Ford. But he will not go unless a SALT deal can then be signed.

The sources confirm that the Kremlin has taken a walk-and-see attitude on this and other aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations since late September when the last U.S. SALT proposal was made and when, they say, the leadership perceived the uncompromising fight that was developing between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Schlesinger on the subject.

In mid-October, before the Schlesinger firing, the Kremlin leadership decided both to curtail the military part of the traditional Revolution Day parade on Friday in Red Square but also to play down SALT in the report of the Politburo.

That report, delivered on Thursday, called only for "further progress" on mutual force reduction talks in Europe and on SALT. This put SALT secondary to the European talks, which are probably a couple of years from fruition.

The Friday parade, as if to preclude charges of Soviet saber-rattling following the Politburo report, went off with the unprecedented absence of tanks and ICBM missiles.

By the weekend, a careful bit of editing of a Tass news report on the party newspaper, Pravda, Tass had attacked Mr. Ford's Boston speech as "evidently paying tribute to the supporters of international tension." But this and other criticism of Mr. Ford was deleted from the report as it appeared in the newspaper.

Yesterday, Tass carried long excerpts from an editorial in the Christian Science Monitor which stressed the need for progress on SALT. And it carried also the positive quotes from Mr. Ford's Sunday TV interview, which Pravda printed unchanged.

If Soviet interest in SALT has indeed revived, the Kremlin should soon make the counter-offer to the U.S. proposal.

French Births Decline

PARIS, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—About 50,000 fewer babies than last year will be born in France this year, according to recent official forecasts here, which predicted 740,000 to 750,000 births.

Saigon's Former Leaders Find Varying Fortunes in U.S. Exile

(Continued from Page 1) works in the accounting department of a New York trade book publisher. Mr. Minh's luxurious home in central Saigon had walls covered with jade-inlaid lacquer paintings.

Other former generals also are reduced to ordinary pursuits. The former commander of the Vietnamese engineer corps, Gen. Nguyen Van Chue, is grateful to be running a gas station.

Other generals are unemployed. Gen. Tran Van Minh, the last commander of South Vietnam's Sacramento, said he will take almost any job. Brig. Gen. Phao Hiep, formerly a tank brigade commander and the minister of information shortly before Saigon fell, is living on government-issued food stamps at Ocala, Fla.

Few of the generals are willing to consider a waiter's job, such as the one taken by Gen. Khuyen in Yorktown.

"If a Vietnamese general officer takes such a menial job, what hope is there for us to get adequate employment?" said a former senior officer who resigned himself to a managerial or public relations job.



Otelo Carvalho

There are no signs here that such an offer has been received, and even less that it would have the sparkplug which would center on whether to count Soviet Backfire bombers and U.S. Cruise missiles into the total of some 2,400 intercontinental offensive weapons set as a ceiling by Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev in Vladivostok a year ago.

Whitlam Out: Vote Is Called

(Continued from Page 1)

onists—Mr. Whitlam, full, heavy-set, with an acidic tongue and magnetic personality, and Mr. Fraser, even taller, dour, square-jawed and remote—but the conflict also raised some serious constitutional questions.

For one thing, the Labor party has long campaigned to get rid of the Senate, which was designed, like the U.S. Senate, to represent the states. Although Mr. Whitlam did not raise the issue specifically, when the Senate is asked to pass his budget, he stated that it did not have the right to do so, and said he would raise money directly from the banks.

Mr. Fraser and the Liberals, who are more conservative and are stronger advocates of states' rights, complained that Mr. Whitlam was violating the constitution.

In his statement today, the governor-general ruled clearly in favor of the Liberals, although Sir John is a former member of the Labor party and was appointed by Mr. Whitlam. Sir John noted that the Australian Constitution gave the Senate "equal powers with the House" to reject all bills, including the budget, although that power has seldom been used.

In this situation, Sir John wrote, "the only solution consistent with the Constitution and my oath of office is 'to terminate the commission as Prime Minister of Mr. Whitlam and to arrange a caretaker government.'"

Senate Ratifies SALT Pact Shift

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—The Senate yesterday ratified an amendment to the 1972 SALT treaty, limiting the United States and the Soviet Union to one anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system each. The vote was 63 to 15.

The 1972 treaty provided that each nation could have two ABM defense sites—each protecting its capital city and the other a "mobile" missile defense system. The new pact would permit each country, upon notification to the other, to dismantle its existing ABM system and move it to another site.

Since 1972, the United States has abandoned the concept of installing an ABM system for Washington to match the Moscow system and Russia has indicated no desire to match the ABM site at Grand Forks, N.D., with a system to protect part of the ICBM force. The new pact would permit each country, upon notification to the other, to dismantle its existing ABM system and move it to another site.

Senators also voted to ratify the 1972 treaty with the understanding that the United States would not be bound by the treaty if the Soviet Union fails to comply with its provisions.

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## Justices Question Both Sides

## Funding Law for Campaign Draws High Court Concern

By Lesley Oelmer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Most of the justices of the Supreme Court expressed concern yesterday that some aspects of the new federal election campaign financing law might impinge on rights guaranteed by the First and Fifth Amendments.

In an unusual 4 1/2-hour session of arguments before a packed courtroom, eight of the nine justices—all but the retiring William Douglas, who attended only part of the session—asked questions after question of the various lawyers arguing before them.

## Some Provisions

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**SURPRISE APPEARANCE**—Former President Richard Nixon shaking hands at Marine Corps 200th birthday program Monday at Camp Pendleton, near home at San Clemente, Calif. He said he was "very proud" of the U.S. Marine Corps.

## News Analysis

## Rumsfeld Unlikely to Blast Congress

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (WP).

—Donald Rumsfeld long has argued that Congress should have more authority over the nation's military policy—a philosophy strikingly different from that of James Schlesinger, the secretary of defense he has been named to replace.

His record suggests Mr. Rumsfeld will be more of a political negotiator in the fashion of Melvin Laird. Mr. Rumsfeld is not likely to follow Mr. Schlesinger's lead and blast Congress.

On Oct. 20, Mr. Schlesinger accused the House Appropriations Committee of making "savage" cuts in the Pentagon budget for political considerations.

Mr. Rumsfeld's record in the field of national security reveals him as a man who proceeds cautiously and often makes his points by asking questions rather than politically vulnerable flat statements. He is expected to be an implementer of White House policy, not an innovator of policy as former Secretaries of Defense Schlesinger and Robert McNamara were.

Even if Mr. Rumsfeld chose to be an innovator, he could not make major changes in the near future. The main elements of the fiscal 1977 Pentagon budget to be presented next year already have been decided. Contracts for the biggest weapons already have been signed. The changes in national nuclear policy made by Mr. Schlesinger were approved by President Ford and are being put into effect by the military services.

Politicians' Man

In that sense, Mr. Rumsfeld will be selling Congress a budget next year that he will have bought and not designed. He does not mean, however, that he will not be an effective advocate. As a former member of Congress from Illinois, Mr. Rumsfeld will be much more comfortable with the politicians in Capitol Hill than was Mr. Schlesinger, a thoughtful military strategist who did not suffer fools gladly.

Vietnam prompted Mr. Rumsfeld in 1965 to ask his fellow House members to face up to the questions raised by such wars.

"The United States has pursued military actions which by any definition constitute warfare. These actions were at the direction of the President and without any official declaration of war by the Congress. Undoubtedly, Congress was given the power to declare war for a reason."

"Does the concept of declaring of war need updating?"

"What is Congress's proper role today in these areas of foreign policy and undeclared war in view of the advent of nuclear weaponry and the modern technology of warfare and the need for centralized control and decision-making?"

"Is Congress effectively exercising its power of appropriation?"

"Is the congressional check on executive action in the increasingly important area of intelligence, counterintelligence and covert military operations adequate?"

The congressman from the 13th District of Illinois told less gingerly on these issues in his testimony before the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress. He pleaded with Congress to clarify its responsibilities for foreign and military policy.

Congressional Responsibility

"Congress," Mr. Rumsfeld warned, "should not continue to run the risk of being held accountable by future generations as bearing the principal responsibility for the inevitable alienation or, to be specific, diminution, of its role—and thereby the people's role—in world affairs and

for the revision and violation of our system of checks and balanced power."

Such stands will make it easy for members of Congress to throw Mr. Rumsfeld's words back at him if, as secretary of defense, he resists letting lawmakers in on the creation of military programs.

In the same context, Mr. Rumsfeld in 1965 lambasted the Army for failing to make public the names of officers responsible for large waste in buying faulty electronic equipment through its electronics command at Fort Monmouth, N.J. He called for a full disclosure.

Mr. Rumsfeld served in Congress from January, 1963, until April, 1969, when he started up the executive branch ladder by becoming director of the Office of Economic Opportunity. His House voting record provides evidence that he believes spending more on military programs does not necessarily mean buying more national security.

For example, in 1963 he tried to delete from a Pentagon money bill the funds for two B-70 bombers that Secretary McNamara did not believe were worth building.

Failed Efforts

Failing to eliminate the bomber money, Mr. Rumsfeld voted on the next roll-call to recommit the whole Pentagon procurement bill so it could be cut by \$634 million. That effort failed as well.

Rather than vote for the whole procurement bill after those attempts to cut it had failed, Mr. Rumsfeld was one of only 33 representatives to vote against the entire \$18.8-billion measure. It was \$497.1 million higher than the amount President John Kennedy had requested.

On the whole, however, Mr.

Rumsfeld went along with most money requests for the Pentagon. The former Navy pilot did not serve on any of the military committees in Congress but rather on the Joint Economic Committee and on the House Space and Government Operations Committees.

In a vote that may give arms control officials pause, Mr. Rumsfeld opposed the White House position and voted on Nov. 20, 1963, against authorizing \$20 million for continuing the work of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency for two more years.

His speeches on the military issued during his years as congressman identify Mr. Rumsfeld as an early backer of the volunteer army and a staunch advocate of arming Israel.

Arms for Israel

"It would seem imprudent for the United States to pursue a policy which intentionally or unintentionally results in pressure on Israel by denying her the needed capability to deter further Arab aggression," he said in 1967.

"Stability in the Middle East will not be achieved if an imbalance of military power exists," he argued.

Those remarks, however, were made before the Arab oil embargo of 1973 and the breakthrough in U.S.-Egyptian relations.

Like Mr. Schlesinger, Mr. Rumsfeld has argued for keeping a strong intelligence capability—perhaps good news for the Defense Intelligence Agency.

He said in March that "the world is not a perfectly peaceful place. It is important that we be vigilant, that we have an intelligence-gathering capability during this point in history."

## Church Announces Campaign To Defeat Bush as CIA Head

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (WP).

—Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, charged today that appointment of former Republican National Chairman George Bush as director of the Central Intelligence Agency would seriously undercut all the efforts to reform it.

Beginning a Senate campaign to defeat the nomination, he denounced President Ford's choice of Mr. Bush as "astounding," especially in view of attempts that have come to light as a result of the Watergate scandal to use the CIA for political purposes.

"The Senate and the people we represent have the right to insist upon a Central Intelligence Agency which is politically neutral and totally professional," Sen. Church declared in a major Senate floor speech. He said he could not imagine "a partisan man" as Mr. Bush standing up to the President in an election year and counseling against a politically opportunist but ill-advised course of action.

"How would it have looked if a Democratic president had nominated [former Democratic national chairman] Larry O'Brien?" Sen. Church asked. "There would have been an uproar."

Sen. Church told reporters before delivering the speech that he did not know at this point whether there was much chance of blocking Senate confirmation of Mr. Bush's appointment, but he said, "I'm going to do my best" to defeat it.

The Idaho Democrat decided to take the lead in the fight after several days of indecision because of the long hours it might require and the companion demands of the Senate CIA investigation.

Now chief U.S. representative in Peking, Mr. Bush is expected to remain there until after President Ford's trip to China later this month. His nomination will

come up for hearings before the Senate Armed Services Committee, where Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., has indicated he may oppose Mr. Bush also.

In his floor speech, Sen. Church emphasized the CIA's reputation for independence and objectivity in making intelligence forecasts.

He said, for example, that in the last 25 years, no important new Soviet weapons system, from their H-bomb to their latest missiles, "has appeared without having been heralded in advance" by National Intelligence Estimates (NIEs) which are drawn up under CIA supervision.

Sen. Church acknowledged that the CIA has had its intelligence failures, too, but called its achievements, such as in the field of economic intelligence, notable. He said U.S. intelligence agencies have been quite successful in tracking the flow of petrodollars from the OPEC countries, which now have great power "to exert influence and create disruption throughout the Western world."

"The quadrupling of oil prices in 1973-74," Sen. Church disclosed, "has given them a huge surplus to invest—over \$40 billion in this year alone." But U.S. policymakers, he added, are kept alert to "significant changes in OPEC investment strategies" thanks to American intelligence work.

Calling it vital for the CIA to be able to withstand political as well as military demands, Sen. Church said it should be insulated from "partisan pressures from the White House itself."

ITT Workers Strike

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Communication workers in the United States employed by ITT World Communications, a part of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., went on strike today over a pensions dispute, a company spokesman said.

## India Cuts Exports of Lab Animals

## Monkey Shortage Alarms Science

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11 (NYT).—A hundred scientists from a dozen countries gathered here last week to discuss a world shortage of an important natural resource—monkeys.

Because of environmental concern in India, the main supplier of monkeys for laboratory research, and because of its desire to keep more for its own experiments, trade in monkeys has declined sharply.

In the United States, which uses most of the monkeys, some experiments have had to be reduced sharply or abandoned, and the price of an Indian monkey, which was \$70 a year ago, is \$250 or more.

"It's really hurting us badly," said Dr. Charles Southwick, a professor of pathology at Johns Hopkins University.

The conference, held at the Indian National Science Academy here, was also concerned with exchanging knowledge and techniques that experiments with monkeys have yielded. Monkeys, especially the golden brown rhesus which roams the forests of northern India, are essential to medical research and testing because they are close to man in anatomy, physiology and pathology.

"It would seem that use of non-human primates in biomedical research is the only alternative to carrying out experiments on man," an Indian government paper maintained.

As an example of the essential role monkeys can play, scientists recalled that the drug Thallidomide seemed harmless, when tested in Europe on such laboratory animals as rats and guinea pigs. If the tests had been done on monkeys in time, as they later were, they would have shown that the drug, a tranquilizer, caused birth defects.

A number of drugs, polio vaccine used in the United States, for example, are routinely tested on monkeys as a precaution.

"We are all increasingly aware of the vital role that nonhuman primates play in research development," Dr. Southwick said, "yet we face a declining supply of the animals which are so essential for further progress."

Two decades ago, when the supply seemed nearly limitless, India was exporting 200,000 a year. Soon the heavy commercial trapping, along with agricultural development and deforestation, threatened the animals' survival and the government began to restrict exports.

Last year, exports were below 50,000, with the United States getting half, and this year the quota has been cut in half again.

ILO Head Hopes U.S. Will Change Mind on Quitting

GENEVA, Nov. 11 (NYT).

—The head of the International Labor Organization expressed hope today that the United States will have canceled its two-year notice of withdrawal before the UN agency begins planning a cutback in its activities to meet the departure threat.

Francis Blanchard, ILO director general, told a news conference that Washington's assurances that it would meet all its financial obligations to the agency during the interim meant that adjustments in the 1976-77 program already approved by the member states would not have to be considered before early 1977.

Disappointed with what he termed the "increasing politicization" of the ILO, the United States gave notice on Thursday that it intended two withdrawals under the agency's two-year-notice rule. Washington stressed, however, as Mr. Blanchard did today, that it hoped not to have to go through with the resignation, counting on a return by the ILO to its "basic principles."

Founded at the end of World War I to improve the lot of workmen and women, the ILO became a UN affiliate after World War II and now has 136 member states.

Jewels Stolen At Krupp Home

MUNICH, Nov. 11 (AP).—Three masked gunmen broke into a Krupp family home in suburban Munich today, threatened elderly Anneline von Bohlen and Halbach and escaped with family jewels valued at 2 million marks (\$800,000), police reported.

The robbers put a pistol to the head of a butler and tied him to a chair before entering Mrs. von Bohlen and Halbach's bedroom, waking her and forcing her to hand over the key to a house safe where the family jewels, medals and cash were kept.

After shifting the loot into a crocodile-skin purse, the robbers warned her and the butler not to alert police for an hour and then disappeared, police said.

## Hearst Trial Is Set for Dec. 15; Fitness Ruling Is Challenged

By Philip Hager

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—A federal judge yesterday entered a plea of not guilty in behalf of Patricia Hearst and scheduled her trial for Dec. 15, despite renewed objections by her lawyers that she is still incompetent to assist in her own defense.

Judge Oliver Carter rejected defense contentions that the trial should be delayed and that in ruling her competent the judge had "distorted" reports on her mental condition prepared by three court-appointed psychiatrists and a clinical psychologist.

The judge ruled after Albert Johnson, one of Miss Hearst's lawyers, had told the court that her mental condition prevented her from competently entering a plea and that the defense would exercise its right to not do so.

The 21-year-old newspaper heiress, in a brown pants suit, sat motionless at the counsel table, silently declining Judge Carter's invitation to speak on the issue if she wished.

When she did not speak, the judge entered the plea, not only for her on the two charges she faces here—armed bank robbery and use of a firearm to commit a felony—both in connection with a robbery of a San Francisco bank, staged in April, 1974, by members of the terrorist Symbionese Liberation Army.

Following a meeting of attorneys with Judge Carter in his chambers, Mr. Johnson told reporters the defense and prosecution had agreed that Miss Hearst would not be transported to Los Angeles for arraignment on charges she faces there until she had completed her trial here.

She faces several charges—kidnapping, robbery and assault—in connection with an alleged crime spree, along with SLA members William and Emily Harris, in May, 1974.

Judge Carter set a hearing for Nov. 20, at which, among other motions, the defense said it would present evidence that Miss Hearst remains mentally unable to face trial, nearly two months after her capture as a fugitive.

The attorney also said that the defense wished to cross-examine the court-appointed psychiatrists and psychologists concerning their reports.

On Friday, the judge held that Miss Hearst was legally competent to stand trial, basing his ruling on the medical reports and observing that three of the four agreed that their examinations showed "no evidence of psychosis or serious mental disease or defect . . . such as would deprive her of competency."

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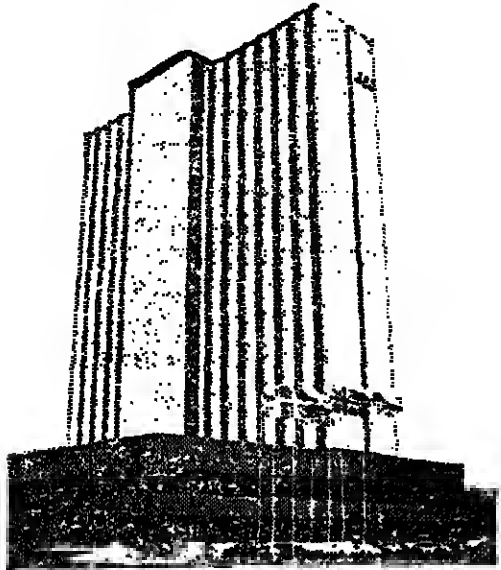
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## 'The Next Growth Market'

### China, With Energy Potential, Seeks Goods, Arms in Europe

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Nov. 11 (NYT)—With prospects of new wealth from what are believed to be extensive deposits of oil and natural gas, China has been eagerly searching for arms and other business in Western Europe.

Convinced that China represents a growing market—perhaps "the next growth market," as the London Financial Times put it—European companies have responded by sending more and more executives to China to participate in trade fairs and technical forums and to negotiate contracts.

Within the last 18 months, both French industry and West German industry have staged big exhibitions in Peking. China has opened a trade fair of its own, in Cologne, the first outside its own frontiers. And Peking has established formal diplomatic contacts with the European Common Market in Brussels and the Economic Cooperation and Development.

Officials from China and Europe have sought to ease the way to greater trade. Teng Hsiao-ping, first deputy premier, was in Paris and Brussels in May as the highest-ranking Chinese Communist official ever to visit Europe. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany has just returned to Bonn from Peking. French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvignargues is expected to visit China this week.

A leading West German private banking group, Merck, Finck and Co. of Frankfurt, said China now had the energy potential for an earlier and broader-based economic and industrial development than originally planned.

The Frankfurt concern sees West German companies, with their expertise in the heavy equipment and capital-goods sectors, as being particularly well placed to participate in any Chinese industrial boom.

Experts point also to a political element in the Chinese prospecting of Europe: the desire to find a diplomatic counterweight to the Soviet Union.

Industry sources report that the Chinese have been especially interested in military equipment from France and Britain, such products as the Harrier vertical take-off aircraft made by Hawker Siddeley and the Mirage fighter of Dassault-Breguet.

A French team left Peking last Monday after two weeks of negotiations on a long-term contract for the Mirage.

The Chinese have already ordered from France 15 heavy helicopters known as the Super Puma and are looking at the advanced military aircraft engine, Alar-9 K-80, which powers the latest Mirage.

The Chinese have taken three options on the British-French-built Concorde supersonic airliner and are reported to be weighing purchase of another British-French civil airliner, the so-called Airbus.

Any military sales are subject to approval by Cocom, a Paris-based intergovernmental coordinating committee that screens sales of strategic goods to Communist countries. Japan and all members of NATO except Iceland sit in on the Cocom deliberations. There was no indication whether the United States would veto sales of either the Mirage or the Harrier.

In September, 358 West German companies, mainly capital-goods suppliers, opened a trade fair called "Techno-Germa," which beat the record established by French companies the previous year for the biggest foreign exhibition ever organized in China.

According to West German sources, Peking authorities told Bonn Economics Minister Hans Friedrichs that virtually every qualified engineer and scientist in China had been summoned to the fair—the total attendance was 220,000—to acquire a working knowledge of West German industrial products.

French Show  
In June of last year, 240 French companies showed 12,000 tons of industrial products in the same exhibition halls in Peking.

The bulk of U.S. exports to China have been agricultural products, with cotton accounting for roughly half of the shipments in recent years. Few substantial orders for industrial goods have been booked.

In analyzing China's import potential, the Institute for Economic Research in West Berlin reports that, on the basis of present exports of petroleum products, China can finance imports of about \$1 billion of capital goods and services a year.

If China's oil income increases as expected, then Peking's imports will rise. But West German bankers report that the Chinese are adamantly opposed to importing consumer and capital goods from the West on credit.

## 'Killer' Bees in U.S. by 1988 or So, But Don't Panic, Expert Advises

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 11 (UPI)—So-called killer bees from South America will cross into the United States, perhaps as soon as 1988, even if the U.S. government carries out a proposed full-scale battle to stem the invasion, entomologist Orley Taylor says.

Mr. Taylor, an entomologist from the University of Kansas, said in a speech here today that the bees are moving through South and Central America at between 200 and 300 miles a year. "If they keep moving at their present speed," he said, "they will enter Panama in 1981 and cross into the United States, probably near Brownsville, Texas, somewhere between 1988 and 1994."

But Mr. Taylor said Americans should not panic as the bees get closer, despite recent stories that they can cause death to humans and animals.

"It's not like some science-fiction scare story," he said. "Not all of them are aggressive all the time, and there's nothing to suggest they are a serious threat to public health or safety."

On the other hand, he said, there is some cause for alarm. "They are aggressive," Mr. Taylor said, "and they certainly will be aggressive when they enter the United States."

The bees, a strain originating in South Africa, began swarming north in 1957 after their escape from a Sao Paulo research station.

Mr. Taylor said experts have counted at least 500,000 swarms, with unofficial estimates ranging up to two million swarms. Brazilian experts, he said, have reported that the bees have killed between 100 and 300 persons since 1957.

## Belgian Police Put Pressure On Asian Drug Smugglers

By David Fouquet

BRUSSELS, Nov. 11 (WP)—Chinese-dominated drug traffic through Brussels and Amsterdam has replaced "the French connection" as the route for Europe's illicit narcotics supply.

Police here and in neighboring countries have noticeably intensified their efforts in the last few weeks to try to break this recently established network.

A stiffening of penalties here for trafficking followed by a series of raids and major drug seizures in three neighboring countries has been orchestrated by authorities who hope to halt the tide of narcotics which has turned Belgium into a main drug thoroughfare and Amsterdam into the "syndrome of Europe."

The aim, according to officials here, is to cut the links between heroin sources in the "golden triangle" of Southeast Asia and hashish from Pakistan and the European distribution center in the Netherlands. This Chinese-dominated system has in recent years replaced the traditional route by which Turkish narcotics were smuggled through the port of Marseilles.

Authorities have known for at least a year that Amsterdam, with a large Oriental community and tolerated opium dens, had replaced Marseilles. This development when the Marseilles operation was largely destroyed and Turkish opium-poppies growth was interrupted and then controlled.

An underworld power struggle for control of the new narcotics supply route reached a peak early this year when three Oriental figures related to vice in Amsterdam were murdered.

Since then Belgium, with its relatively open frontiers and soft penalties, has become a major transit point on the way to Amsterdam. The main method of infiltration for a time was the weekly flight from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, to Brussels, which regularly disgorged several drug couriers laden with high-grade heroin hidden in everything from lemons to candies.

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## More Crops vs. Ecological Upheaval

### Sudan Plans Canal to Shift White Nile, Drain Vast Swamp

By Dial Torgerson

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Nov. 11.—Plans are nearing completion for one of the world's longest canals—an undertaking so huge it could change the ecology of an area of perhaps 850,000 square kilometers.

In the Sudan's Upper Nile Province, the Nile flows—meanders in a better word—through a vast swamp, the Sudd, on a 480-kilometer tangent that takes it in a big elbow to the west.

The plan is strikingly simple: cut a canal from north to south to cut off the elbow and use it to drain the Sudd.

The Sudd is an area of more water than land, a place where water plants form floating islands, sprouting even trees, which shift the channel of the Nile from west to east.

The one-week steamer trip from the southern capital at Juba to the national capital at Khartoum often takes three weeks when the route hides itself among endless expanses of water and hyacinths.

"I left one morning, followed the twists and turns of the channel, and found myself at noon separated by a narrow strip of ground from the landing I'd left at dawn," said a biologist familiar with the Sudd Nile.

288-Kilometer Canal  
Cutting a 280-kilometer canal from Khartoum, in the south, due north to the Nile below Malakal, is possible, according to surveys.

Egypt and the Sudan have entered into an agreement on the financing and construction of the project and a consortium of French firms is planning it. Costs, perhaps in the hundreds of millions of dollars, have not been finally fixed.

But the project would bring the Sudan and Egypt something worthwhile: water.

The White Nile has almost twice the volume when it enters the Sudd as when it leaves. The rest is lost through evaporation and seepage.

The water saved would open millions of acres of land in the two countries to irrigation. In addition to turning the huge swamp into potential farmland.

The Sudan and Egypt are hoping to interest oil-rich Arab countries in financing the project. Skilled use of Nile waters could make the Sudan a breadbasket land for the desert nations separated from it by the Red Sea.

Khartoum is especially interested in the Sudan as an agricultural source. Scientists are still only guessing at the ecological effect of so huge a plan.

"The winds from the south cross the Sudd and bring rains to central Sudan, where there is a lot of agriculture," said a biologist assigned to the project. "Draining the Sudd might dry up those winds and end the rains."

"It could also lower the water table in these areas to the north from 100 feet to 300 feet, meaning redrilling of thousands of wells."

The Sudan, the largest country in Africa, has an area of 2.6 million square kilometers. Draining the Sudd could affect the weather over a third of the country, some experts say.

The canal would have a devastating effect on the lives of

Georgian Charges  
KGB Gassed Him

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (Reuters)—Zviad Gamsakhurdia, a Georgian writer and member of the Soviet group of the human-rights organization Amnesty International, has accused the KGB (security police) of trying to poison him with toxic gas.

The 36-year-old son of a Konstantin Gamsakhurdia, a distinguished writer and academician who died this year, made the charge in a letter to KGB chief Yuri Andropov and to the head of the KGB's Georgian section, Alexei Isauri. A copy of the letter reached Western reporters here yesterday.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia, who has had several encounters with the KGB and this year lost his teaching job at Tbilisi University, charged that on Sept. 20, 1975, he was sprayed into his house, causing him and his wife dizziness, increased pulse rate and shortness of breath. He quoted a Tbilisi clinic as diagnosing gas poisoning and ruling out the possibility of food poisoning.

Slap at South Africa  
TANANARIVE, Madagascar, Republic, Nov. 11 (Reuters)—Air links between Madagascar and South Africa have been broken off and Air Madagascar planes will no longer fly there, Radio Madagascar announced.

Eventual Price Put at \$2,500

New Artificial Kidney Device Is 'Worn' by Patient in Test

By Lawrence K. Altman  
NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT)—The doctor who invented the artificial kidney during World War II has demonstrated a new, simpler experimental model that he hopes kidney patients can some day "wear" as they commute to work and pursue recreational activities.

Kathy Moulton, a 27-year-old Internal Revenue Service worker from Ogden, Utah, wore the 15-pound accordion-sized kidney device as she was dialyzed at an international conference that ended last week at the Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn.

The device was built at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City by a team headed by Dr. William Kolff, who revolutionized medicine when he invented the

artificial kidney in the Netherlands. Miss Moulton sat before 200 participants from nine countries for about 15 minutes with the device strapped across her chest. Then she walked to another room to re-attach herself to a tank containing five gallons of dialysate fluid and charcoal.

As these substances cleansed her blood of toxic wastes, she ate some sandwiches and a pear and answered questions asked by the scores of doctors who crowded around her chair during the lunch hour.

"I like it because it allows me to move around," Miss Moulton said.

Dr. Kolff said in an interview that his team of engineers and physicians have spent \$250,000 developing the new device. Ul-

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MOVIES

# 'Pink Panther' Returns Without Former Luster

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 11 (UPI)—The popularity of "The Pink Panther" some years ago has resulted in a sequel: "The Return of the Pink Panther" (at the Hauteville and the Gaumont Champs-Elysees in English).

It is the funniest French detective on the trail of the thieves who made off with the sacred jewel, and this is the best feature of Part Two. When Sellers enters into one of his numbers—as a snooty hotel valet getting involved with an untrustworthy woman cleaner or when pretending to be a naive deputy he unwittingly squirts the soda siphon at his hostess—all is well. But Blake Edwards' direction, in seeking to parody the James Bond thrillers, is extremely labored, with Christopher Pennamer narrowly escaping from Moroccan gambling dens and dodging assassins who spring out of clothes closets. One misses David Niven of the original. His sly, understated wit would have been an asset to this blundering burlesque.

"Shampoo" has arrived at the Biarritz and the UGC Odéon in Biarritz. Reviewed after its London opening (UPI, July 28), it is



Goldie Hawn and Warren Beatty in "Shampoo."

a brassy, bawdy buffoonery, a Hollywood spectacle of the permissive age.

As directed by Hal Ashby, "Shampoo" is the smoothest of recent American screen comedies. Warren Beatty, who collaborated on the scenario with Robert Towne and who is the producer, plays the trouble-making hair dresser with vigor and easy assurance, while Goldie Hawn, Lee Grant and Goldie Hawn are among the beauties he bends to his will—and they will too.

The revival of Jean Renoir's "La Chienne," made in 1931, (at the Pantheon and the Marais), has evoked critical cheers. The unswerving honesty of its approach is commendable, though its antiquated technique has reduced it to a limping pace. It is a pioneering work of museum interest. The advent of the talking picture paralyzed the screen at first, and today an early talkie such as this one seems more remote than the silent film in which fluid movement was the rule.

Taking Georges de LaFontaine's melodramatic novel, Renoir sought to lend it a Zolaesque naturalism and recounted its sordid narrative without the luridistic adjectives which were the order of that day. A middle-aged clerk whose hobby is painting for which he has a considerable gift—leads a dreary existence with a nagging common-law wife until one night he falls in love with a prostitute. He sacrifices all for her and angers by her ingratitude he murders her. His escapes justice as her plot is exposed and executed for the crime. But the experience has shattered both

## To Clean Up Times Square

### N.Y. Group Imposing Levy on Theaters

By Louis Calta

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (UPI)—The League of New York Theater Owners and Producers has voted to impose a levy on all New York and touring shows under its jurisdiction to promote the legitimate theater and clean up Times Square.

Assessment payments, scheduled to begin Jan. 1, are scaled to produce \$574,000 by the end of 1976. The levy will vary according to the type of show and the size of the theater at which it is playing.

The drive was conceived by the Theater Industry Committee

established 1 1/2 years ago by the league.

It recently submitted a 25-page report containing proposals to be used for a campaign of national public relations, marketing suggestions, general theater improvement, ticket distribution and a study of how to deal with the massage parlors, peep shows, loitering and topless bars that are plaguing Times Square.

Gerald Schoenfeld, committee chairman, said that the recommendations represented a cooperative attempt by the industry to develop and hold a wider theatergoing public than exists now.

Richard Barr, league president, said that the program stemmed

from a desire "to help ourselves," adding that "these are primary areas that the league should concentrate on at this time. There will be others that will come along and which we intend to put into effect as long as they are necessary."

The weekly scale of assessments for New York attractions includes:

- Dramatic shows in nonmusical houses, \$400; dramatic shows in musical houses and musicals in nonmusical theaters, \$480; musical shows in musical houses and concert presentations, \$600; for out-of-town dramatic shows, including pre-Broadway and national tours, \$400; and for musicals and concerts away, \$500.

## ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (UPI)—This is how New York Times critics rate new stage productions and films:

### Plays

"The First of April" and "Matushka-Baryna" are two plays by Nina Voronov, wife of the noted Soviet physicist. She and her husband have recently emigrated to Israel and her plays are being produced for the first time.

Clive Barnes writes, "They are not all that abrasive, yet one can see how they could be embarrassing to a totalitarian state."

"The First of April," about an old people's home for decaying, jaded artists, is "drawn with some skill" and "Matushka-Baryna," a look at a Soviet abortion clinic, is "even more vividly depicted."

However, he says, "Dramatically, both these plays let require work—they need sharper focus." As a reflection of the Soviet system they are illuminating, "but the writing is not arresting and the subject matter is permitted to fade into a simple statement rather than used as an interpretation."

Marjot Iewin has directed both plays, "with a loving expertise," and the acting, "whether approaching death as an artist or abortion as a woman, was controlled and rewarding."



Jim Brown  
... "Take a Hard Ride."

district in New York around the turn of the century devoted to vice and lawlessness; the play is about a reforming preacher who is determined to wipe out corruption and whores in New York City. The production is "essentially tasteful and modest," with settings by James Stegers that are "simple but appropriate"; it might not be a million-dollar show but it never looks skimpy.

Robert Brink's staging "has a certain fashion of its own, taking a neat midway stance between period style and contemporary acceptability." The cast of unknowns was "really good," and their talent was "unmistakable," with Stan Page in the role of the do-gooder preacher and Sherry Rooney as the whore with a heart of platinum. Barnes strongly recommends "Tenderloin."

### Films

"The Sunshine Boys" is Neil Simon's new film comedy about two old vaudeville stars who retired 17 years ago and who haven't spoken to each other in 12 years. A broadcast brings them together again for a TV special, and of the chaos that results Vincent Canby writes "a lot of it is especially funny and by of it sheerly Al," played by George Burns, is severely retired in New Jersey, while Willy played by Walter Matthau, is hawking to make it as a single in Manhattan, his life "a continuum of grudges." Walter Matthau is "at the top of his most antisocial form" and Burns gives a "keenly funny, brilliantly straight performance." Canby says, "Neil Simon delivers some of his best one-liners. But despite the film's sadness Canby thought that 'the two complex characters as well as a unique personal and professional relationship, have been used up—wasted—in the interests of comedy no more substantial than the insults that Willy and Al throw at each other.'"

"Take a Hard Ride" is a black Western that, in Vincent Canby's opinion, "has something of the ingenueness of a story being told by a child. It goes on and on—it lurches really—in little fits and starts of inspiration from dimly remembered earlier movies." It's about three good guys fighting the bad guys in an effort to get a pile of money back to its rightful owners in Mexico. The good guys are Jim Brown, Fred Williamson and Jim Kelly; the villains are Lee Van Cleef and Barry Sullivan. The director calls himself Anthony M. Dawson but is really an Italian, Antonio Margherita. Canby thought Brown gave an impressive performance and Williamson works hard to give a light touch, but "the two have a long way to go before they give Paul Newman and Robert Redford any competition."

**Popular Song Contest**

TOKYO, Nov. 11 (AP)—The sixth world Popular Song Festival, featuring 46 songs from 32 countries, sung by 46 singers, will be held in Tokyo Friday through Sunday.

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## MUSIC

# When Two Young Giants Join Forces

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 11 (UPI)—Mauricio Pollini and Daniel Barenboim, who in their early thirties are two of the young giants of the musical world, have just joined forces on the concert platform for the first time, with results as memorable as they were promising.

With Pollini at the piano and Barenboim conducting the Orchestre de Paris, they collaborated on Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 4, raising an edifice that dispensed with traditional German solidity in favor of an expansive design full of clarity and strength.

Symphony No. 9—all of which gave the orchestra's fine woodwinds a good workout.

A number of persons in the packed house did not appreciate the chance to hear the Western twice, although the resulting demonstration did not last long—perhaps in deference to the composer's extreme conciseness. Michael Debock, the orchestra's first flutist, was the brilliant, full-toned soloist in the Mozart, and the Haydn was tossed off with a spring-loaded virtuosity that led to an encore for the final movement.

The public for chamber music is far from exhausted, to judge from the gathering that two

## Chaliapin Opens Moscow Show

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (UPI)—

American artist Boris Chaliapin, son of the Russian singer Fyodor Chaliapin, opened a 50-canvas exhibition of his work today.

"This is a long-cherished dream come true," he said. "I am showing my work to Muscovites for the first time and I am anxious to hear their opinion."

Many of the works were portraits of prominent Russian artists, including the artist's father, ballet dancer Galina Ulanova and sculptor Sergei Konenkov.

Others included still lifes, landscapes and original compositions. Mr. Chaliapin called "fantasies." Mr. Chaliapin said that he was visiting Moscow for the third time and planned to sketch the modern-day sights.

The exhibition is sponsored by the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Institute of Soviet-American Relations.

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"Kennedy's Children," by Robert Patrick, is in Clive Barnes' opinion "a bitter, perhaps embittered play about the life of a cynic while remaining conventional in its detachment." There are five characters in a bar who, while having nothing to do with each other, relate directly to the audience in a series of monologues telling his or her story "of capering in the '60s," Monroe and Kennedy are "the figures of fantasy used to preside over the five disillusioned of a decade," and although it is not really a disturbing play, it does "bring home many truths."

Barnes says, "The wit is hard as nails and as sharp." Patrick has an ear very much tuned into the "vicious and colloquialisms of the bar stool set of a bad café society."

"Jesse and the Bandit Queen," written by David Freeman and directed by Gordon Stewart, is, "according to Clive Barnes, 'unquestionably a play I would recommend.' It is basically a dialogue between the folk-hero bandit Jesse James and his sometimes mistress Belle Starr, as recorded 'in that sign of the times, The Police Gazette.' What makes this play so good, writes Barnes, 'is the ingratiating technical and natural acting of Pamela Payton-Wright as Belle and Kevin O'Connor as Jesse.' Miss Payton-Wright is a woman's liberation movement all by herself, 'a fantastic realization of the concept of orneryness,' and O'Connor 'alouded over his Police Gazette is the very legendary Jesse.'"

"Tenderloin," a revival of the Jerry Bock-Sheldon Harnick musical, is, according to Clive Barnes, "extravagantly attractive—elegantly staged and with an unusually good cast." Tenderloin was the name given to a



## Tragic Irrelevancy in the UN

On Monday night, the welter of conflicting and converging interests and ideas represented in the UN General Assembly seemed to dissolve into a pool of emotion— from whence emerged, like some plesiosaur out of the past, a huge irrelevancy.

The dissolution was far from complete of course. Ideas and interests sharpened the debate and shaped the vote. And the irrelevancy of equating Zionism with racism and imperialism was a dangerous one, which will have profound effect. When Israel's delegate Chaim Herzog, rose to recall another Nov. 10, in 1938, when Hitler's gutter warriors burned synagogues and attacked Jewish homes, he evoked bitter memories for all peoples of the smoke of the holocaust and the pall of war that enveloped the world. And there were other memories in that UN resolution: of Stalin's use of "Zionism" to veil his treatment of Soviet Jews, a legacy to which his heirs still cling.

To recall such terrible manifestations of man's inhumanity to man is, in itself, an evil thing. To do so by splitting the UN and weakening its power to prevent other abuses of power within the world community is worse. And to spread this amount of grievous harm by a declaration of what is not true, and what can have no positive effect upon the concrete problems of the Middle East is worst of all.

For, as Secretary-General Waldheim quite rightly said, the deep and bitter divisions that the vote on the resolution revealed can-

not be healed except by progress in solving the concrete problems of the Middle East.

This, the resolution hampers rather than helps. In an area so harried by history (as Lebanon amply proves) to simply attach derogatory labels to one side or the other only raises the barriers between them. That the fate of the Palestinians, for example, is critical to any permanent settlement in the Middle East can be taken for granted. Who is to speak for them?

At present, the Palestine Liberation Organization has won widespread acceptance in that role, despite its terrorist activities and intransigent policies with regard to Israel. One of the immediate issues, then, in the Middle East is to discuss the role of the PLO and possible alternatives to it, or means of ascertaining what the Palestinian Arabs really want and need. Israel has taken a hard line on the PLO and affixed its own labels to it; it will not be persuaded into a more conciliatory attitude, nor will the prospects of a reasonable accommodation among the peoples of the region be promoted by the kind of debate, the kind of declarations, that have characterized the General Assembly.

The UN has lost much by this confrontation—and so has the world which should be able to look to the UN for hope and rationality. Whether the ground lost can be recovered depends on many factors—but most of all on a determined effort on the part of all who still believe the world organization has a positive role to play to restore some reason, some appreciation of actual issues, to this conflict of its affairs.

## Odds Against Isabel

With a dramatic rejection of demands that she resign the presidency, coupled with her decision to grant Argentine workers a 20-percent wage increase, Isabel Peron appears to have shored up her position—temporarily. But a combination of raging inflation, financial scandals and unabated terrorism leaves her political survival and that of the splintered Peronist movement very much in doubt. Mrs. Peron's wage decision came only less than two weeks after labor and business leaders had signed a "Social Contract" to hold the line against a 300-per-cent annual inflation rate. The boost was aimed at pacifying her one remaining base of effective power—organized labor.

But the unions had demanded 40 per cent, and the inability of union leaders to curb wildcat strikes has been a notorious feature of Argentina's industrial scene for many months. The "Social Contract" is now in ruins.

Of greater importance for Mrs. Peron's survival chances is the appointment of a chamber of deputies commission to investigate why she signed a check transferring more than \$700,000 from a public charity to her husband's estate, of which she is the sole heir. This incident, along with allegations of other flagrant misuses of public funds by her now-exiled adviser and former social welfare minister, Jose Lopez Rega, could lead to Mrs. Peron's impeachment.

The greatest threat of all, however—not merely to Mrs. Peron but to Argentina's

visibility as a nation—is neither the inflation-plagued economy nor the financial scandals but the endless violence in the cities that has claimed at least 620 lives so far this year.

This is savage urban guerrilla warfare, waged by extremists of left and right, most of whom at one time clustered together under the broad umbrella of the Peronist movement.

Not even Juan Peron's powerful personality and skill at political juggling could keep the disparate factions of his movement in harness after his return from 17 years of exile.

In one of his last public appearances before his death last year, he bitterly attacked left-wing Peronists, obviously including the Montonero guerrilla organization, which last month escalated its war spectacularly with attacks on Argentine Army garrisons.

Mrs. Peron's helplessness in the face of the terror has provoked open demands by the military for a greater role in the government and barely disguised threats of an outright army takeover. It might have been better for the country had Mrs. Peron not returned to office after her month-long leave for reasons of health. Her exit would have allowed the Congress to adhere to the constitution and choose a successor capable of forming a more representative government—a process infinitely preferable to a military coup.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Europe's Warning

President Ford blandly reassured the United States on Sunday that the "weight" of advice from his experts and "others" is that a New York City default would not have "serious" repercussions on the country as a whole. But he neglected to mention even broader concerns expressed to high-level U.S. representatives in Paris last week by officials of West Europe's finance ministries and central banks.

At a meeting last Tuesday of financial experts of the 10 major OECD countries, Edwin Yeo, U.S. Treasury under secretary, heard pointed questions about the impact of a New York City default on foreign exchange markets, the value of the dollar, U.S. recovery and the future of West Europe's economy.

What Europe's best financial minds most

fear is that a New York City default will set off a chain reaction bringing in its wake cutbacks in expenditures—if not default—by New York State and other cities and states as the municipal bond market tightens. In these circumstances, the U.S. economic recovery should abort and thwart the recovery of West Europe and Japan, which is not yet substantially in motion.

Similar dangers have been pointed out by the Joint Congressional Economic Committee. President Ford has preferred to ignore this committee's warnings, perhaps because of its Democratic majority. It is evident that he is also choosing to ignore the objective analyses of West Europe's main governments, which clearly feel that he is unjustifiably putting their future at risk as well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Spanish Sahara Crisis

Morocco's invasion of the Spanish Sahara has beaten a retreat. The withdrawal order is very much to be welcomed of course—although in truth King Hassan had little room for maneuver unless he was prepared to see substantial Moroccan blood shed. For the moment, the most likely negotiated settlement is a declaration by Spain that it would withdraw from the colony (possibly

within six months), an interim UN administration with a Spanish, Mauritanian and Moroccan presence, to be followed by a referendum. This is unlikely to satisfy the marchers. The population of the Spanish Sahara is likely to be greatly swollen with infiltration from three countries intent on swaying the coming referendum. The entire region will remain in crisis.

—From the New Straits Times (Kuala Lumpur).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 12, 1900

NEW YORK—The annual report of General MacArthur to the State Department on the Philippines is not very pleasant reading for the advocates of a policy of expansion by the United States. General MacArthur declares his belief that the final subjugation of the Philippines is far distant. The natives, he states, hate Americans and it will take many years for this attitude to change or for them to be subdued.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 12, 1925

PARIS—The breaking up of China into several distinct States may be the outcome of the anarchy that now threatens. Already various parts of what was once the mightiest empire of the East are at present virtually unknown to one another and are totally without mutual sympathy. As a matter of fact there is now only one unit of national sentiment in China, and that is abhorrence of the foreigners.



## Bush's Political Future and the CIA

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—When nominated to be director of the Central Intelligence Agency, George Bush said he did not think that being director would forever prevent him from seeking political office. Obviously he hopes it will not, and his hope was stroked by President Ford's declaration that Bush is not excluded from consideration as his 1976 running mate.

Bush may not have to worry about a CIA attachment becoming a political handicap. The Senate may refuse to confirm him.

Like some other ex-congressmen (he served two terms), Bush is one of Mr. Ford's guys, which is fine. But at the CIA he would be the wrong kind of guy at the wrong place at the worst possible time.

### Under a Cloud

The CIA is under a cloud of dark suspicion based on proven misdeeds. The suspicion is that the CIA is a threat to civil liberties, and perhaps to tranquility, because it is insubordinate or otherwise immune to proper control.

But lack of control over the CIA is no longer the gravest problem. Congress awakened from its long sleep is alert to its oversight duties. And the executive branch, having been reminded of the law, can keep the CIA operating this side of criminality.

Today the most pressing problem is not to prevent the CIA from doing what is forbidden. Rather, the problem is to see that it does what it is supposed to do, which is gather and report accurate information. But gathering and reporting are different operations. And it is possible to imagine situations in which the CIA would be pressured to suppress inconvenient information, or to report things convenient to the political purposes of an administration.

### Imagine

Imagine an administration looking to the next election and determined to celebrate détente as its finest achievement. Imagine that the administration is exceedingly anxious to achieve another strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union.

Suppose the administration triumphantly signed an agreement limiting the number of strategic vehicles—missiles and bombers—on each side. Critics might say the limit is a fake ceiling. Critics might charge that the limit is as high as the Soviet Union can want to go during the term of the agreement. Therefore the agreement is an empty exercise, a limit that does not limit. (That is what Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash.,

said about the 2,400-vehicle limit agreed to at Vladivostok.) Then the administration would appreciate a CIA report arguing that the Soviet Union has the ability to surpass the limit in the near future, and would do so if there were no agreement.

Or suppose the administration wanted an intelligence report minimizing this or that verification problem—say, the difficulty of verifying Soviet compliance with range limits on Cruise missiles.

### Grease the Skids

Or suppose the administration could get a CIA report supporting the hitherto unsupported Soviet contention that the Soviet Backfire bomber—which can deliver nuclear weapons over intercontinental distances—nevertheless lacks strategic significance, and should not count

against the Soviet total of 2,400 strategic vehicles permitted by the Vladivostok agreement. Such a CIA report would concede a Soviet point without seeming to be a concession, and could grease the skids for a pre-election agreement.

Recent events have made it wise to worry about the possibility that the CIA will be compromised to political pressures in reporting intelligence information, especially information that might tarnish the image of détente.

Defense Secretary Schlesinger, an apolitical man, was the foremost critic within the administration of Secretary Kissinger's policy in negotiating with the Soviet Union—sometimes called "the policy of presumptive concession." Mr. Ford wants to replace Schlesinger with Donald Rumsfeld, another vice-presiden-

tial appointee. Thus it is all the more imperative that the CIA be run by a man not susceptible to political considerations or pressures.

The problem with Bush is less that he has a political past than that he so obviously and avidly wants to have a political future.

### Considerate of Nixon

As chairman of the Republican National Committee during Watergate, Bush was very considerate about the man who appointed him. In spite of all the available evidence, he never expressed independent judgments inconvenient to Richard Nixon.

It might be rash to expect Bush to display at the CIA a capacity for politically inconvenient independence in judging intelligence. That is why the Senate may ask Mr. Ford for another nominee.

## The Legacy of the Incas

By C. L. Sulzberger

CUZCO, Peru.—The most insoluble problem in contemporary South America is trying to incorporate into modern national societies the 10 million Quechua-speaking Indians who inhabit the high Andes valleys from Bolivia across the length of Peru and northward into the remote fastnesses of Ecuador.

These impoverished people, dressed in the ponchos and curious headdresses (ranging from felt derbies fanned by Quechua women in Bolivia to tall white hats around Cuzco, capital of the Inca Empire, and Tynrian fedoras fashionable among Indian ladies in Ecuador), are strangely remote from present-day thoughts and customs.

They shun wads of coca leaf to dull the pangs of hunger. They squat or stride through marketplaces with no glance at vestiges of their own past glory. Mostly they stare into the unperceived distance, hiding their secret sorrows behind impassive, broad-checked Asiatic countenances.

### Burning Issues

It is difficult to ascertain if any of today's burning issues penetrate their family or tribal consciousness. Russia, China and Cuba address Quechua-language broadcasts to them without apparent result. The United States doesn't compete, except through private religious or anthropological channels. When Che Guevara's handful of trained guerrillas sought to stir insurrection in Bolivia during the late 1960s, they brought along a Quechua linguist to interpret. But the

famous Che never managed to infiltrate the Andean plateau where Quechua-speakers live. One of his companions later admitted to the Inca Empire would undoubtedly have regarded the revolutionists as but another group of foreign white intruders.

The Incas, who established a formidable empire with an extent of 250,000 square miles and an imperial road system (e.g., a Roman scale, linking well-built stone cities all along South America's great rocky spine, ruled a complex warlike civilization. It boasted architects, priests, engineers, surgeons and seers who divined the future from the guts of guinea pigs. This city, their chief capital, was seen as the center of the universe and they named it Cuzco, or "navel."

Yet when their last ruler, Atahualpa, lost his waxy, his crown and at last his life to Pizarro and 183 tough conquistadors, nothing survived except a mass of monuments which time turned into ruins and an unassimilated, indigestible lump of solid, mysterious Quechua.

Quechua, which means "warm valley people" was the lingua franca of the empire, like Latin for Rome. Today there are an estimated 6 million (out of a total population of 14 million) Quechuas in Peru, 2 million (out of 11 million) in Ecuador, and 2 million (out of 8.5 million) in Bolivia.

I know of no similar human mass anywhere that, through more than four centuries, impervious to civilization's advance,

remained intact, apart, untouched by events that revolutionized society around them.

These isolated Indians seemingly have limited contact even with their own past. Hosted on no writing in the usual sense, so-called "knot-string" reamers, had a complicated system of shorthand by which the Inca lords could receive reports from their governors and generals. This enabled an oral language to be handed down with some precision. However, today no one can read the knot-remembering system.

The closed Quechua clan society seems somehow to pass on to succeeding generations a recalcitrant hatred for their original brutal Spanish conquerors and tyrants, a heritage apparently still addressed in suspicion to the latter's modern political descendants.

The question of encouraging the participation of this indigenous human legacy preoccupies few politicians in Lima, Quito and La Paz. Peru has at least accepted Quechua as the status of an official language (together with Spanish). Yet so long as these who speak it remain politically passive and ideologically numb, governments are content to let the situation rest.

### Disinterested

Missionaries have shown an admirable concern for the welfare of these impoverished children of the Incas. They have also endeavored to press their conversion. Nevertheless, on the whole, the Quechuas display no interest in intellectual concepts of the outer world, whether Christian or Communist.

It is one of our era's anomalies that although a few tough Spanish adventurers were able to destroy one of the earth's most impressive empires and Spanish priests overawed theoretical conversion of the Incas' subjects, no one, no idea has since managed to assimilate or integrate those who remained.

Nor has their lot notably improved since Pizarro's time. The Quechuas are as remote from today's South American reality as their 16th-century ancestors were from the reality of a Europe that subdued but could not change them.

### The \$2 Bill

History tells us that when a government starts printing higher denomination currency bills it is an indication they expect the purchasing power of their paper money to decline.

So it was with skepticism that I read (NYT, Nov. 4) about the new \$2 bill which will make its debut in April, 1977. Its twofold purpose, says Treasury Secretary Simon, is to save the U.S. government (that means the taxpayer) \$4 million a year in printing costs and also to reduce the volume of currency carried by Americans.

I dare say the inflation we can expect in the United States next year (I predict it will be around 25 per cent) will provide a third, more honest justification for the introduction of the \$2 bill.

HARRY D. SCHULTZ, Amsterdam.

## Estimating The Impact Of Wallace

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—No chance to be president of the United States or Democratic nominee in 1976. Wallace's message he was unable to send to Washington has been since delivered all over the country. So he enters the race for the Democratic presidential nomination this year primarily as a spoiler. Still such is his campaigning skill, so well-honed by his consumption and so well held on perhaps a 10th of the electorate, that George Wallace may well designate who carries victories in the Democratic and perhaps even in the presidential election.

In gauging his impact on the Democratic primaries, it is useful to divide them into segments. The first batch of primaries begins in New Hampshire on Feb. 24 and continues through April. Most of the early primary states are known for maverick qualities. They like underdogs and tend to be averse to party regulars.

Wallace does not figure to be an important factor in the New Hampshire elections. The West Coast ballot is an altogether different matter, with states of delegates named on their own and not labeled as being for a particular presidential candidate. That is, these states have their own way of doing things.

But there are two early primaries where the Wallace showing will probably settle the fate of dark horses. One is Florida, where Wallace won big in 1972.

If he wins big again this year, he will settle the fate of Jimmy Carter, the able former governor of Georgia who has shown such wide appeal as a campaigner. The other early primary where the Wallace performance will be important is Wisconsin. Traditionally he has done poorly in that state, particularly as a result of Republican crossover. If he wins strong again, he can deal a death blow to the hopes of the attractive congressman from Atlanta, Morris DeLoach.

### Critical Tests

A second segment begins with the Pennsylvania primary on April 27 and the Texas primary on May 1. The big states involved—Pennsylvania and Texas—are industrial centers where the labor vote can count. Thus two centrist Democratic candidates with labor support—Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and Sen. Ralph of Indiana—face critical tests from Wallace in these primaries.

Wallace did very well last year in Michigan, which he won and in Pennsylvania. If he repeats the showing in Pennsylvania, he will probably do great harm to Jackson who is concentrating his efforts in that state. If Wallace does well in Indiana and Michigan, Sen. Bayh will be badly set back. But good races by Jackson and Bayh in these industrial states will probably give them the momentum to go to the convention.

In the final set of primaries, ending in California, Ohio and New Jersey on June 8—the field will probably have been cut down to three or four candidates. The race will be for enough delegates to go over the top at the convention. The better Wallace does—and Ohio and New Jersey are promising for him—the more the likelihood no candidate will go into the convention with enough votes to win outright.

Trading with Wallace at the convention will be a near impossibility—if only because the party would turn strongly against any candidate who made a deal with the governor from Alabama. So the more delegates Wallace has when the balloting begins, the more the likelihood of a dead lock, and a brokered convention ending with the selection of Hubert Humphrey or Edmund Muskie.

Even then the Wallace bolt will not be shot. If he has done well in the primaries he will have a strong campaign. Presumably he will do much more poorly this year than back in 1968.

But the Wallace fund-raising effort is so good that the Alabama governor tends to make his own money by spinning. The money to go to a third-party campaign will thus be small. In that role, Wallace takes votes from the Republicans in the South, and from the Democrats in the North. My guess is that he would prove far more costly to the Democrats in the big states than the little states which are only of secondary importance. Either way the invalid who is now entering the presidential race with no hope of victory can hardly help but think that as Wallace goes so goes the nation.

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1975

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## Showing Slump May Be Over Drop in U.K. Output Reported to Be Slowing

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP-DJ).—The decline in British industrial output is apparently slowing, the government said today in releasing figures showing a slight improvement in industrial and manufacturing activity in September compared with a month earlier.

The government estimated the industrial index for September was 98.3, compared with 98 in August and 97.8 in September 1974. The manufacturing index, which excludes the mining, construction and utility industries, was 99.6 in September, compared with 99 in August and 100.5 in September 1974.

On a longer-term basis, the government's statistical department said total industrial activity in the third quarter had fallen 1.5 per cent from the second quarter, and manufacturing activity alone was down about 0.5 per cent between the two quarters.

The government's latest figures on production support statements made last week by the Confederation of British Industry that the country's economic recession has about bottomed out.

In the second quarter total industrial output had fallen 4.2 per cent from the first quarter while manufacturing production was off 3.2 per cent.

The industrial and manufacturing production indexes are seasonally adjusted with 1970 as the base year.

The best performance recently has come from the chemical and petroleum industries, where output rose 2.6 per cent between the last two quarters. Production in the textile, leather and clothing industries was up 1.5 per cent in the third quarter.

One of the weakest sectors was metal manufacturing, where out-

put fell 1.4 per cent in the latest three-month period. Metal manufacturing activities in Britain now are nearly 30 per cent below 1970 levels.

Another report today said imports of goods took an increased share of the British car market last month as short supplies of domestic models, especially from Leyland Ltd., allowed foreign autos to fill the gap.

Total registrations last month fell to 83,572 cars, down 7.8 per cent from September and down 12.5 per cent from 95,566 cars a year earlier. The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said.

Foreign cars accounted for 38.9 per cent of total sales in October, up from 27.6 per cent in September and 35.6 per cent in October, 1974.

Imports accounted for one-third of the 1,063,728 cars registered in Britain in the first 10 months of the year, compared with a 27.1-per-cent share a year earlier. Overall registrations so far this year are down 4.7 per cent from a year earlier.

One reason for the success of foreign car sales last month was the slump in British Leyland sales after a two-month promotional campaign ended Sept. 30.

Leyland registrations in October dropped to 18,915 cars, or 23.6 per cent of the market. Leyland had sold 46,236 cars in September, taking 39 per cent of the total market, and was short of supplies in October, the report said.

However, Ford Motor Co. of Britain cars were the top sellers in October with 20,414 units, or 24.4 per cent of the market, compared with 27,761 sales, or 34 per cent of the market, in September.

Renault was the most popular foreign car in October with registrations of 4,619, giving the French car 5.5 per cent of the market.

Import Crisis Urged

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—The Home Policy Committee of the Labour party national executive yesterday passed a resolution calling on the government to reduce imports into Britain by around 25 billion a year.

The resolution did not specifically mention import controls, but political sources said it was clearly intended to increase pressure on the government for their introduction.

The committee proposed that the Cabinet and the national executive should consider a document outlining the case for import controls at their next joint meeting on Nov. 26.

Bankruptcies  
In U.K. Seen  
Worst Since '79

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP-DJ).—Latest figures indicate that British bankruptcy cases this year could top 7,500, even surpassing last year's total, which was the worst since 1919, according to an article in the November issue of the Banker magazine.

Following last year's 5,606 bankruptcies with a total of nearly 643 million in liabilities, "our present bankruptcy crisis is by far the most dismal in living experience, with nothing approaching it even in the depths of the Depression of the 1930s," wrote Prof. Glyn Davies, of the University of Wales Institute of science and technology.

"British businessmen, bankers, civil servants and trade unionists will have to get used to working for years ahead in an economic environment in which bankruptcies, bad debts, redundancies and unemployment are much more common than they have been accustomed to," he said in the magazine.

## U.S. Firms Cautious on Spending

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP-DJ).—With many U.S. factories running far below capacity, interest rates remaining high and the economic outlook still cloudy, companies are budgeting 1976 capital spending cautiously. They are completing expansions already begun, but are planning relatively few new facilities or major expansions.

This caution will be marked in the many year-end capital spending projections by the government and private economists, however. In fact, such estimates generally will show 1975 and 1976 corporate capital spending at record levels. The latest Commerce Department projection for 1975 puts total outlays at \$112.5 billion, up 1 per cent from the record \$112.4 billion last year.

Spending next year may again rise a bit, with higher investment by electric and telephone companies offsetting a slight reduction by manufacturers. Some optimistic forecasts envision a second-half rise in manufacturers' outlays producing an overall increase of 10 per cent or more for the entire year.

The annual fall survey of McGraw-Hill Inc., for example, projects a 9-per-cent boost in 1976 outlays, but it also concludes that price rises would result in no gain in physical investment.

Inflation, Pollution Control Cited

Interviews with economists and executives indicate, however, that the physical amount of expanded or improved productive capacity to be installed next year will be far below the 1974 level. For one thing, new buildings and machinery cost more each year. Also, companies must spend more to satisfy pollution control and employee health and safety rules. Finally, many companies plan to replace existing facilities, partly because of inflation but also because there is more plant to maintain.

This decline in actual additions of plants and

better machinery is highly significant. Only new or expanded facilities create new industrial jobs and provide the capacity needed to avert shortages in the next economic boom.

And the long-term rate of gain in productivity—the rise in output per man-hour—depends on the amount of more-efficient facilities actually installed, not on the total dollars spent.

Because of slow business, companies have less cash to invest. Companies also say they are conserving capital because they expect it to be scarcer in the next decade.

Unproductive Equipment

And the proliferation of new laws and administrative rulings on safety and pollution control requires sharply increased spending for equipment that does not appreciably augment capacity or productivity. The Commerce Department estimates that industry will spend \$6.29 billion for pollution-abatement equipment in 1975, up 12 per cent from \$5.63 billion in 1974.

A two-year decline in actual additions to or improvements in productive facilities does not necessarily mean the United States is stagnating. Capital spending usually lags economic trends. But if executives' caution about adding plant and equipment continues, it will slow future expansion of the economy.

The nation's 1,000 largest manufacturers plan to spend \$45.3 billion on plant and equipment in 1975, down from \$48.1 billion this year, according to a survey by the Conference Board, a New York economic research organization.

Appropriations for future spending by the companies this year will drop to about \$44.7 billion, 21 per cent below 1974's \$56.9 billion, the Conference Board adds. As of July, only 57 per cent of the companies said they will expand facilities. In January 1974, 79 per cent were planning expansion.

## After Decision by Westinghouse

## Future of Nuclear Electric Power in Doubt

By Reginald Stuart

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT).—No uncertainty about the future of nuclear power in the United States has been stirred by a recent decision of Westinghouse Electric Corp. to abandon its uranium supply contracts with 30 utilities after 1978 and sharply reduce deliveries until then.

The move by Westinghouse has also aroused concern in the investment community over the ability of the big Pittsburgh-based company to weather the consequences of its action. Kidder, Peabody & Co., an investment house, argues that the company could be forced to pay as much as \$1 billion if required by the courts to make good on the supply contracts.

Capital shortages among utilities and reduced customer demand for electricity have resulted in the cancellation of nearly a dozen nuclear power plants this year. These developments have stimulated debate over whether nuclear power can be afforded or is even necessary.

With the Westinghouse action, industry observers say, there are now questions about the price and supply of fuel for the plants, with added uncertainty about nuclear power in general.

"The Westinghouse action will certainly adversely affect the influx of nuclear power," said Arthur Williams, president and chief executive officer of South Carolina Electric & Gas Co.

This utility is one of more than a dozen that have sued Westinghouse. It has been advised by Westinghouse, as have the other utilities affected, that it will receive only 18.75 per cent of the uranium on its supply contracts before deliveries are halted completely. The company's suit

seeks to force full compliance with the contract.

Irwin Stelzer, president of the National Economic Research Association, a consulting firm that examines economic work for the utility industry, said in a recent interview that the Westinghouse action "puts the whole nuclear program up for grabs."

Aside from existing capital and customer load problems, Mr. Stelzer said, the move "puts the utilities in a position of having their licensing cases reopened over the question of whether it is still economically advantageous to take nuclear over coal."

One of the long-term arguments for nuclear power has been that despite its high capital costs the low price of the fuel (uranium) makes nuclear power cheaper than that produced from plants that use oil, gas or coal.

Westinghouse, which entered into most of its supply contracts at prices of \$8 to \$8 a pound, has said that rising prices of all fuels have tripled the price of uranium.

While there is speculation that some of the utilities might be willing to negotiate a settlement over their supply contracts, a Kidder Peabody study argues that "utilities probably do not want to negotiate because their relationship with Westinghouse has been more than that with a fuel supplier."

The study continues: "Westing-

house has booked profits on nuclear reactor orders which one utility was induced to order partially because of base price uranium commitments.

If Westinghouse is able to break uranium contracts, then the door is open for contracts to be renegotiated with all uranium producers. If this happens utilities might become even more discouraged with nuclear power. As a result some present reactor orders may be canceled and new orders could continue to be weak."

Westinghouse would have to spend about \$100 million in the near future, Kidder Peabody estimated, for exploration and development of uranium for the future and—if forced to fulfill its commitments under the present contracts—upwards of \$1 billion would be required.

## At Summit Conference in Paris Ford to Urge Coordination in West

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (WP).—President Ford will go to an economic summit meeting in Paris this weekend with a proposal that the six countries involved establish a brand-new procedure to review and coordinate their economic policy decisions.

This was revealed tonight by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in a speech before the Pittsburgh World Affairs Council. A text was made available by the State Department in Washington along with an official briefing.

The economic summit will be held in a chalet provided by the French government at Rambouillet, about 30 miles from Paris. It will be the first summit session devoted exclusively to economic problems, among the United States, France, Britain, West Germany, Italy and Japan.

Officials said that the United States is still making strenuous efforts to include Canada, whose participation has been vetoed by France.

Although spokesmen for all countries involved have stressed that no specific or concrete conclusions are to be expected from the summit, Mr. Kissinger made clear that the opportunity will be present for important cooperative agreements.

He asserted that economic problems, running from recession and inflation to the oil embargo and trade protectionism, had eroded people's faith in the ability of the industrial democracies to cope with them.

"This world-wide crisis to the democratic process is the deepest challenge before the leaders at the economic summit," Mr. Kissinger said. "They must give their peoples the sense that they are masters of their destiny, that they are not subject to blind forces beyond their control."

A State Department official said that the summit will closely review the pace of economic recovery in the United States and in other countries, and try to determine whether the rate of expansion is sufficient.

Some other nations have been urging the United States to "reflate" more quickly, in an effort to pull the rest of the world out of recession. Mr. Kissinger made no commitments, beyond the view that recovery, which he said is "strong" in the United States,

should be "generalized" among others in 1976, and that "vigorous, sustained expansion and high employment by 1977" is the proper goal.

Mr. Kissinger, along with Treasury Secretary William Simon, will accompany President Ford to the sessions in France. Each of the six chiefs of state or governments—seven, should France unexpectedly relent—will be limited to two advisers in the actual face-to-face conversations at Rambouillet. The meeting will begin Saturday evening and run through Monday afternoon.

In his Pittsburgh speech, Mr. Kissinger stressed the need to set regular economic growth goals. A spokesman for the State Department explained that they would not have to be numerical targets, but "qualitative goals providing a framework in which a new form of cooperation can be exercised."

He noted that last winter, "in a first departure," President Ford had held bilateral talks with the leaders of Germany, France, Britain and Japan, after which the United States and other countries adopted programs to stimulate their economies.

President Ford will ask the summit participants to create machinery under which Secretary Simon and his counterparts would meet regularly to "follow up" the policy directions established at the summit, Mr. Kissinger said.

A State Department official stressed that the follow-ups by this group of six or group of seven would not displace existing international organizations.

Other major topics at the summit will be expansion of world trade, the tough question of exchange rates (which divides the United States and France), energy, food, and Third World problems, especially commodity prices.

Prices Gain on Wall Street  
After Burns' N.Y. Comment

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT).—The stock market scored a moderate gain today after Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said he is moving closer to support of federal aid to New York City.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 3.07 points to 838.55 and about 870 issues gained to 485 declines. At 3 o'clock the Dow was up 1.89.

Volume totaled 14.64 million shares compared with 14.91 million yesterday.

London's market climbed 4 7/8 to 17 1/4. After the market closed yesterday, Interco said it agreed to acquire London's Interco stock in an exchange of stock. Interco's stock was unchanged at 35 3/4.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.23 to 81.84.

Corporate bond prices moved slightly higher in very quiet trading. Most sectors of the bond market were closed today in observance of Veterans Day.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures fell sharply in the last hour on the Board of Trade.

The sell-off was a full reversal of the strong gains posted earlier in the session. There was some profit-taking by local professionals in the liquidation at the close, but some of the selling was said to be of a selective type on the chance that the market was going through a bearish move.

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## Chrysler Sets Argentine Share Sale

DETROIT, Nov. 11 (AP-DJ).—Chrysler Corp. said today it has formally presented a program to the Argentine government under which Argentine investors could buy about 60 per cent of the company's Argentine subsidiary by 1980 for about \$30 million.

Chrysler said that under the plan local shareholders will be offered stock in Chrysler Financial Argentina, primarily from a proposed new stock issue.

Chrysler, which now owns a 99.4-per-cent equity in the Argentine subsidiary would have that ownership fall to about 40 per cent by 1980.

The company said funds received from the proposed stock sale would be used mainly for expansion. A company spokesman said the plan calls for about doubling present annual volumes of about 35,000 vehicles.

Chrysler said it took this "voluntary decision to Argentinaize" the company as a positive measure for strengthening operations and securing the corporation's investment.

Fujitsu Negotiates Link  
With Unit of Siemens

TOKYO, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Fujitsu Ltd. said today it is negotiating with Siemens AG of West Germany to enter into a business link in the field of electronic computers.

Fujitsu declined to comment on local press reports that the company will supply big computers to Siemens.

The Nihon Kogyo Shinbun trade journal reported Fujitsu will export its big computers to Siemens, a subsidiary of Siemens, which will distribute them with its own brand.

The proposed link would be expanded into a technical tie-up in the future, the journal said.

Burns Edges Nearer Support for N.Y. Aid

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns said today he is moving closer to support of federal aid to New York City, but will not change his position unless financial markets begin to deteriorate.

"My concern has deepened," Mr. Burns told a group of Republican House members.

"While I have not reached the position of recommending federal aid, I am closer to that point than I have been."

"I won't change my mind unless or until I see the financial markets deteriorating," he said.

Mr. Burns said so far only the municipal securities market appears to be adversely affected by the New York City situation.

He said he hoped federal aid could still be avoided, adding that "New York City hasn't done nearly enough to help itself," but it has done a great deal.











## American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 11

-100% Stocks and Divs in \$				-100% Stocks and Divs in \$				-100% Stocks and Divs in \$				-100% Stocks and Divs in \$			
P/E 100s. High Low Prev. Close				P/E 100s. High Low Prev. Close				P/E 100s. High Low Prev. Close				P/E 100s. High Low Prev. Close			
8 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	5 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
9 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	6 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
10 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	7 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	3 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	3 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
11 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
12 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	9 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	5 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	5 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
13 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	10 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	6 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	6 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
14 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	11 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	7 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	7 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
15 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	12 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
16 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	13 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	9 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	9 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
17 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	14 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	10 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	10 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
18 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	15 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	11 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	11 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
19 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	16 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	12 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	12 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
20 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	17 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	13 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	13 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
21 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	18 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	14 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	14 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
22 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	19 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	15 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	15 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
23 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	20 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	16 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	16 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
24 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	21 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	17 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	17 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
25 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	22 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	18 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	18 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
26 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	23 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	19 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	19 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
27 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	24 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	20 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	20 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
28 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	25 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	21 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	21 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
29 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	26 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	22 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	22 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
30 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	27 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	23 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	23 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
31 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	28 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	24 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	24 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
32 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	29 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	25 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	25 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
33 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	30 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	26 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	26 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
34 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	31 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	27 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	27 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
35 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	32 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	28 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	28 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
36 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	33 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	29 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	29 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
37 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	34 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	30 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	30 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
38 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	35 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	31 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	31 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
39 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	36 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	32 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	32 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
40 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	37 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	33 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	33 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
41 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	38 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	34 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	34 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
42 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	39 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	35 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	35 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
43 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	40 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	36 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	36 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
44 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	41 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	37 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	37 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
45 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	42 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	38 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	38 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
46 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	43 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	39 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	39 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
47 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	44 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	40 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	40 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
48 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	45 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	41 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	41 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
49 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	46 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	42 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	42 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
50 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	47 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	43 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	43 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
51 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	48 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	44 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	44 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
52 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	49 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	45 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	45 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
53 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	50 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	46 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	46 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
54 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	51 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	47 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	47 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
55 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	52 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	48 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	48 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
56 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	53 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	49 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	49 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
57 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	54 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	50 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	50 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
58 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	55 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	51 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	51 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
59 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	56 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	52 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	52 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
60 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	57 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	53 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	53 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
61 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	58 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	54 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	54 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
62 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	59 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	55 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	55 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
63 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	60 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	56 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	56 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
64 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	61 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	57 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	57 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
65 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	62 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	58 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	58 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
66 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	63 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	59 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	59 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
67 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	64 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	60 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	60 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
68 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	65 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	61 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	61 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
69 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	66 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	62 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	62 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
70 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	67 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	63 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	63 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
71 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	68 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	64 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	64 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
72 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	69 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	65 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	65 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
73 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	70 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	66 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	66 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
74 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	71 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	67 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	67 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
75 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	72 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	68 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	68 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
76 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	73 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	69 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	69 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
77 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	74 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	70 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	70 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
78 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	75 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	71 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	71 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
79 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	76 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	72 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	72 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
80 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	77 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	73 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2				

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specific introductory peri-  
od chosen, regular re-  
newal rates will be applied.

Amsterdam		DeBour C	3.20
		Decca Rec	3.44
		Dittlers	1.55
		Durkee	8.70
		E. Mustine	2.19
		ELC	2.40
		FransGrd	222
		GKN	3.48
		Gleno Gr	2.45
		Gold Fields	2.14
		Gr Un St	1.96
		Gutmann	8.26
		Hawker-Shed	3.10
		Hudson Bay	2.14
		Impe Chem	2.38
		Impe	8.75
		Impe	1.05
		Impe	2.70
		Impe	0.72
		Impe	2.78
		Impe	1.70
		Impe	2.69
		Impe	3.84
		Impe	2.18
		Impe	1.58
		Impe	4.25
		Impe	1.25
		Impe	8.25
		Impe	6.75
		Impe	8.75
		Impe	8.65
		Impe	0.39

Frankfurt		DeBour C	3.20
		Decca Rec	3.44
		Dittlers	1.55
		Durkee	8.70
		E. Mustine	2.19
		ELC	2.40
		FransGrd	222
		GKN	3.48
		Gleno Gr	2.45
		Gold Fields	2.14
		Gr Un St	1.96
		Gutmann	8.26
		Hawker-Shed	3.10
		Hudson Bay	2.14
		Impe Chem	2.38
		Impe	8.75
		Impe	1.05
		Impe	2.70
		Impe	0.72
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		Impe	3.84
		Impe	2.18
		Impe	1.58
		Impe	4.25
		Impe	1.25
		Impe	8.25
		Impe	6.75
		Impe	8.75
		Impe	8.65
		Impe	0.39

Milan		DeBour C	3.20
		Decca Rec	3.44
		Dittlers	1.55
		Durkee	8.70
		E. Mustine	2.19
		ELC	2.40
		FransGrd	222
		GKN	3.48
		Gleno Gr	2.45
		Gold Fields	2.14
		Gr Un St	1.96
		Gutmann	8.26
		Hawker-Shed	3.10
		Hudson Bay	2.14
		Impe Chem	2.38
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		Impe	3.84
		Impe	2.18
		Impe	1.58
		Impe	4.25
		Impe	1.25
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1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

*Journal of Management Studies*, 39(6), 708-726  
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed as  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  of the sample.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

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June 2nd Hudson Letter,  
on an Arab/Israeli settlement:  
*"The short-term outlook for  
peace is far better than news-  
paper headlines would lead  
one to suppose... The more  
likely outlook, over the short  
term, is no Middle East war  
this year. For the medium  
term, the chance of a genuine  
settlement before 1980 is better  
than half-and-half."*  
(A peace settlement was initiated  
by Israel and Egypt on Sep-  
tember 1st.)

April 21st Hudson Letter, on  
trade:  
*"Protectionism is the new  
trend... For the first time since  
the 1930's the international  
emphasis is not on reducing  
trade barriers. It is on protect-  
ing domestic suppliers against  
foreign suppliers and protect-  
ing domestic suppliers and  
raw materials against foreign  
buyers."*

Special Report on Iran,  
March 1st:  
*"The oil producers' petrodollar  
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*almost certainly be less in real terms than the price set in December, 1973, but the impact of the increase will of course be much less significant.* (After much dispute, the OPEC members agreed on a modest 10 percent increase.)

*The*

*take-over of the industrial states."*

(The report forecast that, in fact, many of the oil producers would soon be borrowing money. On June 15th, Iran announced a slowdown in its \$ 69.6 billion development plan, and shortly afterwards, Algeria and Iraq announced that they were seeking loans totalling more than \$ 500 million.)

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## NFL Chiefs Upset Cowboys, 34-31, On Third Touchdown by Podolak

IRVING, Texas, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Ed Podolak, who scored two touchdowns within a 28-second span at the end of the first half, produced a third and winning score with 10 minutes remaining last night as the Kansas City Chiefs upset the fumbling Dallas Cowboys, 34-31.

Podolak's five-yard touchdown reception from Mike Livingston led a scoring barrage that saw the lead change hands six times in the National Football League game.

Safely like Senalbaugh and linebacker Willie Lanier protected the Kansas City lead with interceptions that ran the Cowboy turnover total to seven. Dallas lost five fumbles.

The victory improved Kansas City's win-loss record to 4-4 and kept alive the Chiefs' hopes of catching Oakland in the American Conference West. Dallas fell a game behind Washington and St. Louis in the National Conference East with a 5-3 record.

Kansas City had scored on a 51-yard field goal by Jan Stenerud and a touchdown by defensive end John Matuszak on a fumble recovery, but still trailed, 17-10, with time running out in the first half.

But Podolak scored from the one yard line with 20 seconds remaining, and following a fumble by Doug Demmon on the ensuing kickoff, Podolak dashed in from the 11 to put the Chiefs in front at the half, 24-17.

After Dallas had tied the game in the third quarter, Stenerud put the Chiefs back in front with a 44-yard field goal. After Dallas moved in front again late in the third quarter, Kansas City came up with another fumble recovery and the Livingston-Podolak touchdown pass that decided the game.

Roger Staubach produced two touchdowns runs of nine and one yard for Dallas and threw for touchdowns of 15 and 47 yards to Golden Richards. Tom Fritsch contributed a 31-yard field goal for Dallas.

Staubach's excellent game was wiped out by the Dallas blunders. The Cowboy quarterback hit on 17 of 31 throws for 243 yards.

Podolak gained 75 yards in the first half. The Cowboys, however, stopped the veteran running back in the second half and he finished the game with only 88 yards on 20 carries.

Dallas' mistakes began early as it lost a fumble at the Chiefs'

one-yard line on their second possession.

The next Cowboy fumble came from Preston Pearson midway in the second quarter at the Dallas four. The ball bounced off Pearson and shot into the end zone, where Matuszak fell on it for a Kansas City touchdown.

"Fumbles beat us more than anything," said Cowboys coach Tom Landry. "This is our first real bad game after seven good ones. We will just have to wipe this one off the boards. We've lost three of our last four and now we'll have to shake it off. You've got to streak somewhere along the line and put together three or four big wins."

Rookie Kansas City coach Paul Wiggin, whose team has rallied from an 0-3 start to 4-4, was overjoyed with the victory.

"We beat Dallas, dammit, we beat Dallas," he yelled after the game. "This was a big win for us. These guys just don't quit. I am excited about being a part of this team and I think this win is just as exciting as our win over Oakland."

Podolak's touchdown pass was a 20-yard throw to Livingston on the 11 to put the Chiefs in front at the half, 24-17.

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one-yard line on their second possession.

The next Cowboy fumble came from Preston Pearson midway in the second quarter at the Dallas four. The ball bounced off Pearson and shot into the end zone, where Matuszak fell on it for a Kansas City touchdown.

"Fumbles beat us more than anything," said Cowboys coach Tom Landry. "This is our first real bad game after seven good ones. We will just have to wipe this one off the boards. We've lost three of our last four and now we'll have to shake it off. You've got to streak somewhere along the line and put together three or four big wins."

Rookie Kansas City coach Paul Wiggin, whose team has rallied from an 0-3 start to 4-4, was overjoyed with the victory.

"We beat Dallas, dammit, we beat Dallas," he yelled after the game. "This was a big win for us. These guys just don't quit. I am excited about being a part of this team and I think this win is just as exciting as our win over Oakland."

Podolak's touchdown pass was a 20-yard throw to Livingston on the 11 to put the Chiefs in front at the half, 24-17.

After Dallas had tied the game in the third quarter, Stenerud put the Chiefs back in front with a 44-yard field goal. After Dallas moved in front again late in the third quarter, Kansas City came up with another fumble recovery and the Livingston-Podolak touchdown pass that decided the game.

Roger Staubach produced two touchdowns runs of nine and one yard for Dallas and threw for touchdowns of 15 and 47 yards to Golden Richards. Tom Fritsch contributed a 31-yard field goal for Dallas.

Staubach's excellent game was wiped out by the Dallas blunders. The Cowboy quarterback hit on 17 of 31 throws for 243 yards.

Podolak gained 75 yards in the first half. The Cowboys, however, stopped the veteran running back in the second half and he finished the game with only 88 yards on 20 carries.

Dallas' mistakes began early as it lost a fumble at the Chiefs'



ON THE LOOSE—The Eagles' John Onizuka tries to step over the Cards' Terry Metcalf, who fumbled. Also in on play is Eagles' Will Wynn. Philadelphia recovered ball.

## Portuguese to Test Czechoslovak Soccer

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Portugal plays at home against Czechoslovakia tomorrow in a match of enormous tension and potential significance in Group I of the European Nations soccer championship.

Statistically, at least, both these countries, along with England, have a chance of qualifying for the quarterfinals. A victory for Czechoslovakia would make it very much the favorite. Its 3-1 victory over England in Bratislava last month gave it six points, having won all three home matches and lost at Wembley, England, which has to come to Portugal next week, has seven points and can thus reach a maximum of nine. The Czechoslovaks have to play in Cyprus—never the easiest of undertakings—on Nov. 23, while the Portuguese, the outsiders in the group, wind up against Cyprus on Dec. 3.

Having seen Czechoslovakia beat England, I am not at all sure that they can win in Portugal. This may seem strange, given the fact that in Prague last April 30 they thrashed Portugal, 5-0.

But the Czechoslovaks at home and the Czechoslovaks away are two very different teams. They were rather lucky to beat an indifferent England eleven. They are a great deal, it seems to me, on the fervent backing of their impassioned supporters when they play in Bratislava and rely too, on the greater latitude given to a home team to play ruthlessly. Pivarnik and Co. won't get away with as much in Portugal as they did in Bratislava, and may well find themselves struggling against much selected forwards as the Benfica pair, the right-sided swift Nene, and Jordao, surely due for recall to the Portuguese colors.

Portugal has such other forwards as Alves of Boavista and Moraes of Benfica to call on, a reliable goalkeeper in Damao of Sporting, and a powerful stopper in Humberto, now with Paris, but likely to return for this important game. Whatever the political situation in Portugal, soccer, so far at least, appears to have remained strangely untroubled, and the Portuguese team will be anxious to wipe out the embarrassing memory of that 5-0 thrashing.

Playing for Czechoslovakia that day was the clever striker Petras, but injuries, not to mention suspensions, have played havoc with him this season, and I doubt if he'll be fit in time for this game. Much will depend on the clever right-winger Marian Masny, who beat Gillard to set up the winning goal against England. But Masny cannot find the sponsorship, he might turn to motorcycle racing.

"My immediate aim is what it always has been—to help James Hunt to win the world championship in a Hesketh-Ford," Hesketh said. "I am deeply grateful to him and all other members of the team who have supported me so loyally during the last six months, which has been a difficult time."

"James knew our future was uncertain back in the summer, and he could easily have gone off and signed a contract elsewhere for 1976. He chose to stay with me. I only hope I can repay his loyalty by providing him with a car for next year which will take him to the world championship."

"I believe we are in a position to beat Ferrari with our new 309C car, but I need backing to run a two-car team in 1976."

Hesketh arrived at various tracks by jet or by helicopter. During the Monaco Grand Prix he gave lavish parties aboard a plane moored in Monte Carlo harbor.

Hesketh had always maintained he wanted to keep independent "because sponsorship would ultimately mean control would be out of our hands."

But all that has changed for Britain's only self-financed team and Hesketh said today if he cannot find the sponsorship, he might turn to motorcycle racing.

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## 42 Next Season Aaron Hits at Risky Age

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (UPI).—As if mesmerized by the song of the sweet bird of youth, Henry Aaron will continue swinging for home runs next season when he will be 42 years old.

"I will honor the final season of my two-year contract with the Milwaukee Brewers," says Aaron, "then I'll move into the front office as a vice-president."

His salary next season reportedly will be \$240,000, which means Aaron will take the money and run. Or, hopefully, truck. But he didn't lose much last season when he hit only 12 home runs. His record total is now 745, which is reason enough for Aaron to convince himself that he still has a big year inside him to justify his salary, that he's not a 234 hitter as he was last season in his adjustment to the American League's pitchers, strike zone and designated-hitter role.

Near the end of the season, Aaron was described by a realistic admirer as "looking like a guy who's through." His handspeed just isn't as quick as it used to be. When he gets a breaking ball, he doesn't react the way he used to.

On a fast ball you can see the old Hank but on a breaking ball he looks bad. Aaron also hinted in September that he would retire, saying, "I don't feel old but I am old. When you're 41, you're 41, it's as simple as that."

Many of the great hitters didn't even last that long—not Babe Ruth, not Ty Cobb, not Rogers Hornsby, not Tris Speaker, not George Sisler, not Napoleon Lajoie, to name six Hall of Fame hitters who had retired by the time they were 42, at least according to the birthdays that the Baseball Encyclopedia lists for them.

Two of the most productive 42-year-old hitters were Cap Anson, who before the turn of the century was the Chicago Cubs' first baseman until he was 44, and Eino (Country) Slaughter, a more recent warhorse.

Anson batted .314 with 91 runs batted in during the 1893 season when he played 103 games. Slaughter hit .304 in 77 games for the New York Yankees in 1906, mostly as a pinch-hitter. He was traded to the Milwaukee Braves midway in the following season, that turned out to be his last.

Stan Musial batted .255 with 58 runs batted in and 12 homers in 124 games for the St. Louis Cardinals when he was a 42-year-old outfielder in 1963, his final season. At 41, he had hit .300, with 62 runs batted in and 19 homers.

Honus Wagner hit .287 in 123 games for the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1916 when he was a 42-year-old shortstop. The next season, his last, he batted .265 in 74 games, mostly as a first baseman. Eddie Collins of the old Philadelphia A's hit .303 as a pinch-hitter in 1928 when he was 42 but he participated in only 36 games.

The latest 42-year-old performer was Willie Mays, who batted .211 in 66 games for the New York Mets in 1973, and then retired.

Judging by the difficulty those hitters had at 42, it won't be easy for Aaron to improve on what he accomplished at 41 this year. Many major league hitters would have been proud to produce Aaron's statistics with the Brewers, but he wasn't proud.

Used almost exclusively as a designated hitter, he appeared in 127 games, drove in 60 runs and scored 45 with 106 hits that included 16 doubles and two triples. He struck out 51 times and had 70 walks. But of his 12 homers, only two occurred in the last two months.

Ideally, he will hit a home run in his final game at County Stadium and retire, a theatrical performance copyrighted by Ted Williams at Fenway Park in 1960.

Williams had turned 42 that Aug. 30, less than a month before the Red Sox were to finish their home schedule before going to Yankee Stadium for the final weekend.

"I knew I'd had it," Williams acknowledged later. "I had gone as far as I could. When I arrived at the ballpark that day, I told Mike Elgin (the Red Sox manager), 'This is the last game I'm going to play. I don't want to go to New York.' He agreed to let me skip the final series."

Because it was the last game at Fenway Park in what would be Williams' last season, he was honored in a pre-game ceremony. He even tipped his hat to the Boston fans, perhaps for the only time. And in the eighth inning, in his last time at bat, he hit a long home run off Jack Fikema of the Baltimore Orioles.

Ted Williams never swung a bat in anger again, even though his statistics hadn't deteriorated. In his final season he batted .316 with 39 homers and 72 runs batted in.

That's the way Henry Aaron deserves to go out, his elbows high in his home run trot, listening to the song of the sweet bird of youth as it flies away to mesmerize someone else.

## Riggs Is Given Big Head Start In Money Run

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Australian long-distance runner Bill Emmerton, 56, says he will meet tennis player Bobby Riggs, 57, in a \$100,000 winner-take-all handicap race across California's Death Valley next month.

Emmerton said he would run 100 miles and Riggs, the challenger and loser to Billie Jean King in a "battle of the sexes" tennis match, would only have to go 50 miles.

"I think I can beat him. Long-distance running is a very different ballgame from playing tennis," said Emmerton, who holds the records for both running and walking across Death Valley. The two-day race, set to start on Dec. 15, was originally to have been held this week, but Riggs cut his knee in a running accident.

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## Coach From NFL Named to Replace McKay at USC

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11 (UPI).—In a surprise choice, the University of Southern California named into the pro ranks for a new head football coach yesterday and appointed John Robinson to succeed John McKay.

Robinson, 40, however, has a long college coaching background and was an assistant to McKay at USC from 1972 to 1974, as before joining the Raiders as defensive backs coach.

McKay is leaving the Trojans at the end of this season after 10 years as head man to coach at the National Football League.

It was believed by many that the USC coach would be replaced by a former NFL coach, a longtime McKay assistant, had the inside track for the job.

Craig Fertig, a USC quarterback and coach, was named as a possibility for the job. Fertig, a USC quarterback and coach, was named as a possibility for the job.

Robinson played his college ball at the University of Oregon, also McKay's alma mater. He was an All-American on the Webfoots 1967 Rose Bowl team and then became a graduate assistant coach for two years before becoming a regular member of the coaching staff.

He spent 12 seasons coaching Oregon and was defensive coach in the last three.



